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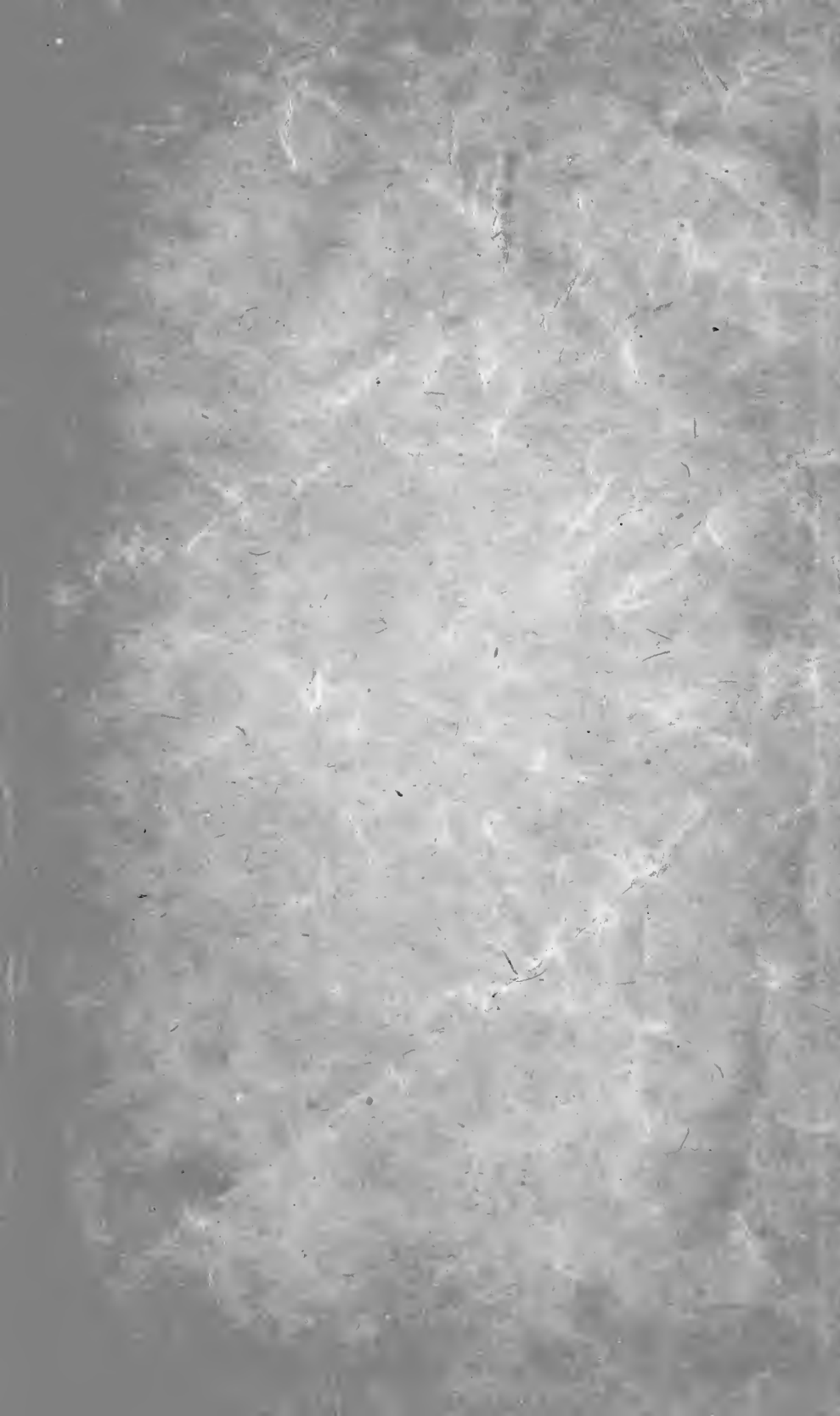
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LECTURES.

- I. India.
- II. The Afghan Question; British Interests in Asia.
- III. China.
- IV. Japan; The Tonquin War.
- V. Australia.
- VI. VII. The Ottoman Empire; The Eastern Question.
- VIII. Austria, 1815-1867.
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- X. German Confederations and the Growth of Prussia.
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- XII. France, 1815-1870.
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- XV. The Central Government of Great Britain.
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- XVIII. Colonies of Great Britain; Imperial Federation.
- XIX. Disraeli and Gladstone.
- XX. Italy and the Struggle for Unity; Switzerland.
- XXI. Spain; Greece.
- XXII. Holland and Belgium.
- XXIII. Canada; the Fishery Question.
- XXIV. Mexico and Central America.
- XXV. South American Republics; Brazil.

BOOKS OF GENERAL REFERENCE.

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- WILSON.—China. With a Glance at Japan. New York, 1887.

LECTURE I.

A. THE EARTH.

1. Distribution of land and water. Area of the Earth: 145 m. sq. miles, water; 51 m., land. Land, 17 times area U. S.
2. Density of population. Popul. 1434 m.; equals 25 times U. S. Density, 27 to the sq. mile.

B. ASIA.

1. General physical characteristics. Popul., nearly $\frac{2}{3}$ that of globe. Density, 46 to the sq. m., or about $\frac{1}{2}$ that of Europe.
2. Few Independent states.
3. Four political groups.
 - a. The northern, or Russian, portion.
 - b. The southern, or English Colonial, portion.
 - c. The western, or Mohammedan, portion; protected by England and Russia.
 - d. The eastern, or Buddhist, portion; independent states.
4. Railways and telegraphs.
5. Cities.

C. INDIA.

REFERENCES: *The Indian Empire*. By W. W. Hunter.

India. By Sir Henry Maine, in *The Reign of Queen Victoria*. Vol. I. 460.

Muller, 576-577; *McCarthy*, II. 33-36; II. 36-38; II. 38-48; II. 49; II. 53-54; II. 55-56; II. 57-70; II. 70-73; II. 75; II. 70-80; II. 80-82.

The Expansion of England. By J. R. Seeley. Course II.
Lectures II.-IV.

1. Size, density, physical characteristics. Area, $1\frac{34}{100}$ m. sq. m., or nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ U. S.; popul., 253 m.; density, 184 per sq. m. *Hunter*, 62-63.

2. History of acquisition by England. *McCarthy*, I. 440.

a. Organization of East India Company in 1600, for trading; rival companies; final consolidation and exclusive privileges to trade to all places between the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan.

b. Establishment of factories. *Hunter*, 276-277.

c. Contests with Dutch and French trading companies.

d. Clive and the battle of Plassey, 1757. "History has agreed to adopt this date as the beginning of the British Empire in the East."

Hunter, 285; *Muller*, 154; or *Lodge*, 418.

e. Governed by East India Co. until 1858. *Hunter*, 322-323.

f. Sepoy mutiny occurred; its cause, "an outburst of terrified fanaticism"; the government transferred from East India Co. to the Crown.

Muller, 292-294; or *McCarthy*, II. 85-92; *Hunter*, 318-322.

g. In 1876 Victoria took the title Empress of India. *Hunter*, 323.

3. LANGUAGE.—No single common name for all India; extreme varieties. "India is much less uniform than Europe." *The Reign of Queen Victoria*, I. 461.

4. RELIGION.—187 m. Hindoos; 50 m. Mohammedans; 3 m. Buddhists; 1.8 m. Christians. Bitter antagonism between Mohammedans and Hindoos.

5. India is an English dependency; contrast with English colonial governments, which are of three forms:—

a. Those having no responsible or representative government.

b. Those having no responsible but representative government.

c. Those having both responsible and representative government.

6. FEUDATORY INDIA.—Area, 509,000 sq. m.; popul., 55 m.; governed by native princes, advised by agents appointed by Viceroy; no right to make war or peace; some pay tribute. *Hunter*, 60.

7. BRITISH INDIA.

a. India office in London; Secretary of State for India responsible to Parliament; a Cabinet Minister, assisted by a Council divided into Committees. *Hunter*, 328.

b. Administrative divisions in India. *McCarthy*, II. 91-92.

(1). Supreme authority in India vested in Viceroy or Governor-General, who is assisted by council.

(2). British possessions divided into 12 governments (two presidencies, Madras and Bombay; and 10 provinces).

(3). Provinces divided into districts—240 in number—each in charge of a collector. “Upon the energy and personal character of the collector depends ultimately the efficiency of the Indian government.” Duties twofold: fiscal officer, also civil and criminal judge. *Hunter*, 332.

c. Responsibility.

“The political constitution of India is regulated by a series of Acts of Parliament, which culminate in the Act of 1858 transferring the government from the Company to the Crown. By that statute it is enacted that India shall be governed by, and in the name of, the Queen [now the Empress] through one of her principal Secretaries of State, assisted by a council. The Secretary of State is a Cabinet Minister; and, according to the practice of the British constitution, he must have a seat in one of the two Houses of Parliament, while his Under-Secretary must sit in the other. Responsibility to Parliament is thus provided, with all that this entails. The Indian Budget is annually submitted to the House of Commons, though the ways and means are not voted in detail as with the English Budget. Still it is recognized in countless matters that the English Parliament is really the supreme ruler of India.” *Colonies and Dependencies*. By J. S. Cotton. Part I. 36-37.

d. Extension of local government. “*Local Self-Government in India*.” By A. H. L. Frazer. *Fortnightly Rev.*, v. 39. 238. (1886.)

(1). Former local government.

(2). English Centralization.

e. Lord Ripon’s policy; Ilbert bill. Extend benefits of local self-government. Ilbert bill to extend jurisdiction of native judges in criminal offences over Europeans.

f. Demands of natives :

- (1). Election of native members to the legislatures.
- (2). Admission of more members to the Indian Council of Fifteen.
- (3). Civil service to be open farther to natives.

REFERENCES: "*The National Indian Congress.*" By John Flagg. *19th Century*, v. 19, 710. (May, 1886.)

"*The Indian Mohammedans.*" By Sir Wm. H. Gregory. *19th Century*, v. 20. 886. (Dec., 1886.)

g. Unifying influences: *Reign of Queen Vict.*, I. 462.

- (1). Land system.
- (2). Extension of Christian morality.
- (3). Administration of justice by English courts.
- (4). English language.

h. Wheat trade of India. *Hunter*, 384-5 ; 452 ; *current numbers of Bradstreet's*.

LECTURE II.

A. THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

1. Russian encroachments upon Asia.
 - a.* Possessions in 1750.
 - b.* Lines of advance.
 - (1). Southeast from Oremberg. The Khanates of Kholand, Bokhara, and Khiva were acquired.
 - (2). Valley of Jaxartes to Oxus river.
 - c.* Capture of Merv, 1884.
 - d.* Herat, the key to India.

2. English interests in Central Asia.

- a. First Afghan war, 1839. *Muller*, 154; *McCarthy*, I. 151-180; *Hunter*, 309, 310.

War between England and the Afghans in 1839, on account of the advance of the Russians. England set up a friendly prince as ruler. At the instigation of the Russians, the Afghans rose against the English, and defeated them disastrously. The English, however, soon gained supremacy, destroyed Candahar and Cabul, and then evacuated the country. England lost prestige.

"The Afghan war of 1838 was exclusively the work of the Board of Control. The subsequent avowal of its President, 'Alone I did it,' has stamped itself on Indian historical recollection. The British arms have hardly ever been engaged in a struggle of such sustained and varied dramatic interest. The permanent interest of this Afghan war arises from its being the first of a series of efforts to arrest or neutralize the steady advance of the Russian power to the mountains which form the northwestern frontier of India." *The Reign of Queen Victoria*, I. 465.

- b. Second Afghan war, 1878-1881. *Muller*, 577-580; *McCarthy*, II. 617-619; *Hunter*, 326-327.

In 1877 England made a treaty with the Prince of Beloochistan; Quetta and the road between Candahar and Cabul were granted for occupation. The Ameer of Afghanistan, Shere Ali, sought alliance with Russia. A mission was sent by the latter power; this, however, a breach of the understanding between England and Russia. An ambassador was therefore sent by England; he was denied admittance, and an English military force consequently advanced. At this juncture Shere Ali died. His son Yakoob Khan succeeded him. A treaty was made; a subsidy granted to the Ameer, and a resident agent of England appointed. A mutiny then occurred, followed by a massacre of English troops. Advance of General Roberts and war. Abdurrahman recognized as the Ameer. English finally victorious. Candahar evacuated in 1881.

3. Conflict of Russian and English interests.
 4. Boundary disputes between England and Russia.
 5. Railway construction to interior Asia.
 6. Position of Pall Mall Gazette and Non-alarmists. It is claimed:
 a. The true scientific frontier is not the northern boundary of Afghanistan but the Indus.

- b. Herat is not the key to India.
- c. England has no right to complain of Russian advance; matched by English policy of conquest.
- d. Impossible to make Afghanistan a "buffer" state since it is peopled by a variety of races in tribal condition.
- e. The true frontier is the great wall of India, consisting of the Suliman mountains. Few passes; the Indus is unfordable up to Peshawur.

The True Scientific Frontier of India. By John Slagg. *19th Century*, July, 1885. 151.

The Great Wall of India. By Henry Green. *19th Century*, May, 1885. 905.

B. PERSIA.

REFERENCES: *Through Persia.* By Claude Vincent. *Cont. Rev.*, v. 49. 252. (Feb., 1886.)

Persia. By S. G. W. Benjamin.

1. Area, 630,000 sq. m., or $\frac{1}{5}$ of U. S.; largely a desert. Population 6 m.

2. History. 632-651, A. D., all Persia conquered by Saracens, and gradually converted to Mahometanism. Until 1747, a populous and more extensive state than at present. In that year Nadir Shah died, and the country fell into a state of anarchy, owing to rival claimants for the throne. At this period, Afghauistan and Beloochistan separated from Persia, which became divided into a number of small independent states. In 1755, unity again established in western Persia. Wars with Russia and cessions of territory.

- a. 1797, territory along the Kur ceded to Russia.
- b. 1802, Georgia made a Russian province.
- c. 1811-1813, surrender to Russia of all territory north of Armenia; Russia obtained right of navigation upon the Caspian.
- d. In 1826, lost all possessions in Armenia. In 1829, the popular exasperation toward Russia led to a mutiny resulting in the murder of many Russian officials. Further concessions, however, had to be made to Russia, and since that date the power of Persia has rapidly declined.

In 1834-48, through assistance of Russia and England, Mohammed Shah obtained the throne; but was constantly assailed by rivals. In 1856, Persia seized Herat, violating treaty with Great Britain; war, and restoration in 1857.

3. Government and administration.
 - a.* Shah. *b.* Cabinet. *c.* Provinces. *d.* Local government.
4. Present politics.
 - a.* Possibility of civil war.
 - b.* Province of Khorassan.
 - c.* Russian ambition; a port on Persian Gulf; alleged will of Peter the Great: "hasten the decay of Persia, and penetrate to the Persian Gulf."
 - d.* English interests; Indian telegraph line.

C. BELOOCHISTAN.

Barren region, with a poor scattered population, and no towns of importance except Quetta. Occupied by the Viceroy of India in 1876; and protectorate established in 1883. Important as an approach to Herat.

D. CEYLON.

1. Physical and material characteristics.
2. Acquisition by England.
3. Government.
4. Material importance.

E. BURMAH.

1. Size; density; resources; religion; language.
2. Independent; King Theebaw.
3. Encroachments of England; 1824, 1852, 1886.
4. Annexation by England.
5. Present government.
6. Material importance.

LECTURE III.

CHINA.

1. Chief geographical divisions : Mongolia, Manchuria, Thibet, Corea. One-third larger than United States ; population, 404 m. ; China proper is about one-third of the empire.

Wilson, 63-68 ; *Williams*, I. 187-206 ; 237-257.

2. Opening of trade with China.

a. Until 1834, almost a monopoly of commerce by East India and Dutch trading companies ; the tea trade ; licensed Hong merchants. *Wilson*, 315.

b. 1834, Napier sent to force open trade with England. *Wilson*, 319 ; *Williams*, II. 464-474.

c. Smuggling of opium into China from India ; opposition ; English interests. *Wilson*, 321-324 ; *Williams*, II. 378-380.

d. Opium war, 1839-1842. *Wilson*, 324-340 ; *McCarthy*, I. 112-124 ; *Williams*, II. 463-546 ; *Muller*, 154.

e. War closed by Treaty of Nanking :

(1). Five open ports to British trade ;

(2). Hong-Kong ceded to England ;

(3). China paid \$21 m. ;

(4). Official intercourse on terms of equality.

(5). Tariff established. *Williams*, II. 546-553.

3. Taiping rebellion, 1850-64 ; religious rebellion ; Hung-Tre-Chuen ; immense loss of life ; increasing hostility to foreigners. *Williams*, II. 575-624 ; *Wilson*, 331-333.

“The Emperor Taow-Kwang, who died in 1850, during latter part of his reign became liberal, and favored the introduction of European arts ; but his son, the late emperor, departed from his father's wise policy, and adopted reactionary measures, particularly against English influence. An insurrection broke out in consequence, Aug., 1850, of alarming importance. The insurgents at first proposed only to expel the Tartars ; but in March, 1851, a pretender was announced among them, first by the name of Tienteh

(Celestial Virtue), but afterwards assuming other names. He announced himself as the restorer of the worship of the true God, Shang-ti, but had derived many of his dogmas from the Bible. He declared himself monarch of all beneath the sky, true lord of China (and thus of the world), the brother of Jesus, and the Second Son of God, and demanded universal submission. His followers are termed Taepings. The Taepings, who began hostilities against the Imperialists, met with some success. Operations, suspended during war between France and England and China, were renewed in 1861. They sustained many reverses, and were defeated with great loss in Feb., 1866." *Ewald*, 122.

4. The *Arrow* under British flag boarded by Chinese in search of pirates, 1856; *McCarthy*, II. 9-19; wars. 1857-1860; alliance of France and England; treaty of Peking; further concessions. *Wilson*, 336-342; *McCarthy*, II. 108-110; 175-183; *Williams*, II. 625-689.

5. Political system.

a. Emperor, supreme. *Wilson*, 169-174; 179-181; *Williams*, I. 393-403.

b. Fundamental laws: first four books of Confucius; state governed as private family. *Wilson*, 182-183.

c. Central administration; ministers of state; *Wilson*, 184-192; the six boards of government; the Censor. *Wilson*, 192, 351; *Williams*, I. 415-433.

d. Provincial administration; 18 provinces. *Wilson*, 193-196; *Williams*, I. 437-447.

e. Civil service; examinations. *Wilson*, 181.

6. Religion; the state religion is Confucianism; Taoism; popular religion is Buddhism; ancestral worship; 30 m. Mohammedans. *Williams*, II. 194-278.

7. Economic development.

a. Railways and telegraphs.

b. Navigation; commercial intercourse. *Wilson*, 363; *Williams*, II. 390-405.

c. Financial system. *Wilson*, 200-214.

LECTURE IV.

A. JAPAN.

REFERENCES: *Wilson*, 13-18.

1. Geographical situation; four islands; area equals Dakota; population, 37 m.

2. History.

a. Lack of early records.

b. 3rd century to 1192, the Mikado was supreme.

c. 1192-1868, dual government of Shogun, or Tycoon, and Mikado; Mikado spiritual, and Shogun temporal, authority.

d. 1868, revolution, and Mikado reasserted his authority.

e. 1871, Feudalism abolished.

f. 1873-1881, representative political institutions introduced; constitution; senate and supreme council; provincial assemblies; in 1881 Mikado promised full national Parliament, to be assembled in 1890.

3. Intercourse of Japan with foreign countries; 1854, treaty with United States.

4. Land System. *U. S. Consular Reports*, No. 75. March, 1887. 626.

B. FRENCH POSSESSIONS IN ASIA.

1. The Tonquin War.

a. Early history of Anam and Tonquin. In 200 B. C. Chinese invaded farther India, and conquered a large portion of it; for 1000 years Anam a part of Chinese empire; in 1418, a revolt occurred and the Chinese power overthrown; in 1674, the kingdom of Anam split into

Anam and Tonquin, with the two capitals Hue and Hanoi; both countries soon admitted the supremacy of China.

- b. French interference. Conflicts and rivalry of Tonquin and Anam; Emperor of Anam forced to flee to Siam, where he met a French bishop, through whom he made treaty with Louis XVI. of France, in 1787; France to reinstate the emperor of Anam, and Anam to cede a small portion of territory to France; reinstatement of emperor; French revolution suspended operations, and not until 1858 did France again push her claims; in 1862 and 1867, cession of six provinces called Cochin China; in 1867. French protectorate of Cambodia.
 - c. Fertility of Chinese province of Yunam; reached only by Red river through Tonquin.
 - d. Tonquin war began in 1882; China reasserted her old supremacy. Result: France has assumed protectorate of Tonquin.
2. Cochin-China.

LECTURE V.

AUSTRALIA.

REFERENCES: *The Reign of Queen Victoria*. I. 437-448.

European Colonies. By E. J. Payne. Chap. 12. 165-185.

1. The eight English colonies: Fiji, Western Australia, Southern Australia, Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand; area, nearly that of U. S.

2. New South Wales.

- a. Early history ; discoveries ; Cook's voyages. Botany Bay discovered in 1787 ; New South Wales the oldest settlement ; first settled by convicts ; 1854, gold discovered ; growing importance of the colony ; poor government ; governors were despotic ; no trial by jury or criticism of the press ; four classes of society : convicts, emancipists, free settlers, and officials ; rivalry of emancipists and settlers who were admitted into the colony in 1851.
- b. Establishment of responsible government in 1855. Parliament ; Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly ; nature of each ; the Governor and his Cabinet.

“There was one grievance common to all the Australian colonies. They objected to the mode adopted by the Home Government in dealing with the public lands, and, in their consequent anxiety to obtain full local powers of control, they hastened to avail themselves of the authority granted by the Act to introduce a more fully representative system with two chambers. Their action was confirmed by the Home Parliament, and the public lands were surrendered to colonial management. By that time New Zealand and the Cape had obtained representative legislatures, the one in 1852, the other in the succeeding year. The result of the policy of this period was, not only that representative institutions had been granted to the colonies of Australasia and the Cape, but that throughout the British possessions the independence of the colonial legislatures had been acknowledged, and their claims to a parliamentary government satisfied.” *The Reign of Queen Victoria*, I. 414.

- c. Question of single or double legislative chamber.

A. Advantages of a single assembly.

1. “That the enormously increased legislative business of modern times is, on the whole, delayed, hampered, and interrupted to an extent wholly disproportionate to any benefits derived by a second discussion conducted in a different assembly.

2. As a barrier against the tempestuous current of democracy, the Second Chamber is worse than useless, because if the more popular Chamber is practically omnipotent, resistance will only be persisted in in matters on which the mind of the people is not fully made up, and therefore on which no legislation ought to take place at all ; which is only saying that the popular Chamber is badly composed, not efficiently representing the people, and prone to reckless legislation : or if, on the other hand, the popular Chamber is not omnipotent, and the two Chambers are of co-equal efficiency, legislation will either be the result of a series of compromises, or be barred altogether by a succession of deadlocks, as it has been in the British Colony of Victoria.

3. So far as, like the Senate of the U. S. and of France and the Legislative Councils of the Australian Colonies, it represents a different class of interests or sentiments, it is pure legislative loss, without any compensating gain.”

B. Advantages of a double assembly, or a bicameral system.

1. “That it affords a check upon the characteristic tendency of a democratic assembly to hasty and precipitate legislation.

2. Unless the constitution of the Second Chamber exactly repeats the constitution of the first, its existence affords the opportunity of approaching a legislative problem from a new point of view, and throwing, perhaps, fresh lights upon it.

3. By prolonging and complicating the process of legislation, it affords multiplied opportunities for correcting the oversights, supplying the defects, and improving the structure of legislative measures.

4. In the case of the Second Chamber being representative like the first, but representative of other classes of the community, it affords a security that the interests of these classes are not overlooked." *Amos: The Science of Politics*, 238, 239.

See also *May: Constitutional History of England*, II. 535-537.

3. Victoria; capital, Melbourne; separated from New South Wales in 1850; constitution granted in 1855; more liberal than that of New South Wales; legislative council elected instead of being nominated by the Crown.

4. Southern Australia; discovered in 1802; settled by a company and not by convicts; real estate speculation; governed by Crown until 1856, when a liberal constitution was granted.

The Wakefield system.

"Mr. Wakefield's plan was to arrest the strong democratic tendencies of the new community, and to reproduce in Australia the strong distinction of classes which was found in England. He wanted the land sold as dear as possible, so that laborers might not become land-owners; and the produce of the land was to be applied in tempting laborers to emigrate with the prospect of better wages than they got at home. It was really a plan for getting the advantages of the colony into the hands of the non-laboring classes." *European Colonies*. By E. J. Payne, 173.

5. Queensland; until 1859 known as Morton Bay; a convict colony; not so advanced as others.

6. Tasmania; convict settlement, 1803-1850; constitution and representative government similar to that of New South Wales.

7. New Zealand; representative government; representation of natives in the parliament.

8. Fiji, ceded to England in 1874; a crown colony.

9. The transportation of convicts, 1787-1858; arguments in favor of it; objections.

10. Federation of Australian colonies; act of 1885 providing for a representative council to meet once in two years; its power.

11. The gold supply of Australia; export of \$700 m.; no prospect of a diminution.

12. The Australian system of voting.

LECTURES VI. AND VII.

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

1. Early history of the Turks.
 - a. The Ottoman Turks appeared in history in 1240; gradually acquired province after province from the old Eastern Roman empire; finally established themselves in Constantinople in 1453. *Lodge*, 19; *Fisher: Outlines of Universal History*, 352, 353.
 - b. About 1550 the kingdom of the Turks reached its greatest power; 1683, siege of Vienna; *Lodge*, 208, 209; shifting of territory between Turkey, Austria, and Russia. 1768-1774, Catharine's first war against Turkey, by which Russia gained territory in the Crimea, and right of navigation for trading vessels on the Black Sea; *Fyffe*, II. 258; *Lodge*, 449; *McCarthy*, I. 453-455. Wallachia and other provinces restored to native rulers. War closed by peace of Kutschouc Kainardji, *Fyffe*, II. 259, 260; six important points in this treaty. *Ploetz*, 412.
 - (1). "The Tartars were released from allegiance to Turkey and brought under Russian influence.
 - (2). Russia obtained a firm footing on the north coasts of the Black Sea; pushing back the Turkish frontier to the river Boug.
 - (3). The frontier line between the two powers in Asia was left much as it was before the war.
 - (4). Russia stipulated for an embassy at Constantinople, and for certain privileges for Christians in Turkey.
 - (5). Russia exacted promises for the better government of the principalities, reserving the right of remonstrance if these were not kept.

- (6). Russia obtained a declaration of her right of free commercial navigation in Turkish waters. All subsequent controversies between the Porte and Russia may be referred to one of these six heads."
- c. Gradual encroachment of Russia by successive wars. From the Boug river to the Dniester, then to the Pruth. *Muller*, 89, 90.
- d. 1821-1829, Greek Independence. *Lodge*, 650-656; *Fyffe*, II. 268-280; 285-300; 305-312; 345; *Muller*, 70-73. For the Eastern Question in general before the Crimean War, see *McCarthy*, I. 433-461. For a sketch of the previous condition of Greece, see *Fyffe*, II. 237-262.
2. Crimean war, 1853-1856. *Muller*, 253-264; *Lodge*, 743-745.
- a. Causes: ambition of Nicholas I.; protectorate over all Christians of Greek Church. *McCarthy*, I. 475-517; *The Reign of Queen Victoria*, I. 81-87.

"The guardianship and possession of certain places at Jerusalem were for many years the source of contest between Christians belonging to the Greek and Latin Churches. These spots, known as Holy Places, are hallowed from a supposed connection with our Saviour, the Virgin Mary, or the early disciples. Amongst them the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, on Mt. Calvary, in which the sepulchre of Christ is said to exist, occupies a prominent position. In 1690 this Holy Sepulchre was appropriated to the Latins, and though other Christians might enter for private devotions, the Latins alone were allowed to celebrate mass therein. It afforded constant matter of dispute, and France always appeared as champion of the Latin, and Russia in modern times espoused the cause of the Greek Church, for the conflict was at length confined to these rival sects. In 1740 a treaty was signed between France and the Porte, having special reference to this question. In 1757 a serious outbreak occurred at Jerusalem, and the holy sanctuaries were placed under the protection of the Greek monks. Thus the rights and privileges granted to the Latins by the treaty of 1740 were gradually encroached upon by successive decrees issued at Constantinople in favor of Greek Christians. For many years these matters were fiercely contested at Jerusalem. In 1850 the French Government directed their representative at Constantinople to effect some arrangement. The Turkish Government admitted the justice of the French claims, and affairs were progressing when the Emperor Nicholas, favoring the interests of the Greek Church, wrote a letter to the Sultan, requiring his adherence to the *status quo*. Pressed by these formidable rivals, the Sultan knew not how to act; and as the discussion was prolonged, Nicholas gradually disclosed his real intentions. An arrangement was nearly concluded in 1852; but towards the close of the year the Czar set the forces of his empire in motion. In Feb., 1853, Prince Menschikoff repaired to Constantinople, as extraordinary ambassador from Russia; and, although the real nature of his mission did not at first transpire, it soon became evident that the ruin of Turkey was intended." Condensed from *Ewald*, 128, 129.

b. Peace of Paris, 1856.

- (1). Russia ceded the mouths of the Danube and a small portion of Bessarabia on the left bank of the lower Danube.

- (2). Russia renounced the one-sided protectorate over the Christians in Turkey, and over the principalities of the Danube.
 - (3). Russia restored Kars, and promised not to establish any arsenals upon the Black Sea, nor to maintain there more ships than the Porte.
 - (4). The western powers restored Sebastopol to Russia, after having destroyed the docks, the constructions in the harbor, and the fortifications." *Ploetz*, 501; *Lodge*, 745; *Muller*, 264-266; *Mc Carthy*, I. 517-523.
3. Revolt of Christians in Syria, 1860; temporary occupation by the French. *Muller*, 266.
 4. Wallachia and Moldavia united as Roumania, 1861; a blow to Turkish power. *Mc Carthy*, I. 518; *Muller*, 266.
 5. Revolt of Crete, which led to ill-feeling between Turkey and Greece, 1866; *Lodge*, 448; western powers interfere. *Mc Carthy*, II. 585; *Muller*, 398.
 6. Continued revolts, 1870-1875; *Lodge*, 749, 750; growing independence of Egypt; revolt in Servia. *Mc Carthy*, II. 585, 586.
 7. Revolt in Herzegovina, 1874; *Mc Carthy*, II. 587, 588; *Muller*, 505-508; *Lodge*, 748; Turkish system of taxation; demands of the rebels: *a.* reform in taxation; *b.* native instead of Turkish officials; *c.* native militia. Sympathy and support of Servia and Montenegro. *Muller*, 511; *Mc Carthy*, II. 597.
 8. Bulgarian atrocities; policy of Turkey toward Bulgaria; growth of Tartar population who ill treated the native Bulgarians; revolt in 1876; the Bashi-Bazonks, *Lodge*, 749; *Muller*, 514-517; *Mc Carthy*, II. 591-594; *Gladstone: Bulgarian Horrors*.
 9. Russia declared war against Turkey, 1877, with no conquests in view. 1877-1878, Turco-Russian war. *Lodge*, 750; *Muller*, 518-545; *Mc Carthy*, II. 600-603.
 10. Concluded by peace of San Stefano, which aroused great opposition from western powers as too favorable to Russian interests. *Muller*, 545-548; *Lodge*, 751; *Mc Carthy*, II. 602-605.
 11. Congress of Berlin, June, 1878. "Principal conditions:
 - a.* Montenegro, Servia, Roumania, became independent, but the cessions to be made to the two former states were

somewhat reduced, while the territory which Roumania was to receive in exchange for Bessarabia was somewhat enlarged.

- b. The principality of Bulgaria was limited to the country between the Danube and the Balkans, including, however, Sophia and its territory.
- c. The southern portion of Bulgaria, with its boundaries considerably narrowed toward the south and west, was left under the immediate rule of the Sultans, with the title Province of E. Roumelia, but received a separate militia, and administration under a Christian governor-general; only in specified cases could it be occupied by regular Turkish troops.
- d. The Russian troops were to evacuate E. Roumelia and Bulgaria inside of nine months, Roumania inside of a year.
- e. The Porte ceded to Austria the military occupation and administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the military occupation of the Sandshak of Novi Bazar.
- f. The Porte was advised to cede a part of Epirus and Thessaly to Greece.
- g. Russia received in Asia, Batoum, Kars, Adaghan, and some border territories.
- h. In Turkey, and all the states which had been separated from her, there should be political equality of all confessions." From *Ploetz*, 524; *Lodge*, 751; *Muller*, 550-552; *McCarthy*, II. 606-612.

12. Bulgaria. Prince Alexander chosen ruler in 1879; favored native rather than Russian interests; hostility of latter power; Alexander kidnapped, 1886; loyalty of Bulgarians; resignation of Alexander; present administration. *Muller*, 556-563. For summary of the history of Bulgaria: *The Balkan Peninsula*. By Emile de Laveleye, 245, 246.

13. Servia.

- a. Insurrection in the first part of the present century, 1815-1829, to throw off the power of Turkey; success, and Milos acknowledged Prince; constitution proclaimed in

- 1869; the complete independence of Servia from Turkey secured by the treaty of Berlin. *Statesman's Year Book*, 453; *Laveleye: Balkan Peninsula*, 212-214.
- b. Form of government; the Skuptchina.
14. Roumania; formed from the union of Wallachia and Moldavia in 1861; election of Hospodar or Lord; constitution in 1866; independence declared in 1877, and guaranteed by Treaty of Berlin. *Laveleye: Balkan Peninsula*, ch. 12.
15. Montenegro; Declaration of Independence from Turkey in 1700.
16. Administration and government of Turkey.
- a. Fundamental laws based on the Koran; the Multeka or decisions of Mahomet and his followers.
- b. Authority; Sultan absolute; Prime Minister at head of temporal government, with cabinet; Sheik-ul-Islam at head of the Church.
- c. Country divided into villayets, provinces, and districts. *Statesman's Year Book*, 521.
17. Religion of Turkey. *Statesman's Year Book*, 521, 522.
18. Finance of Turkey; national debt; loans from western money markets; English interests: excise revenues and Egyptian tribute mortgaged. *Laveleye: Balkan Peninsula*, 317; *Statesman's Year Book*, 522.
19. The Egyptian Question.

LECTURE VIII.

AUSTRIA, 1815-1867.

AREA :	POPULATION :
Austria, 115,903 sq. m.	22.5 m.
Hungary, 125,039 sq. m.	16 $\frac{1}{8}$ m.
Austria nearly twice as large as New England.	

1. At the close of the Napoleonic wars, the Germanic Confederation was formed (June 10, 1815); 39 states and four free cities; permanent Diet at Frankfort. *Studies in European Politics*. By Grant Duff, 257-260; *Life and Times of Stein*. By J. R. Seeley. (*Tauchnitz* ed.) IV. 31.

2. The Constitution of the Confederation.

- a. Agreement of states not to declare war against each other or form injurious alliances.
- b. Disputes between states to be referred to central Diet.
- c. To contribute to confederate army according to population.
- d. Certain military forts made the property of the confederation.
- e. Constitutional government to be established in each state.

3. Weakness of the constitution; people not represented in central Diet.

4. Rivalry of Prussia and Austria; defeated the national sentiment for unity.

5. Metternich; reactionary statesman of Austria. *Muller*, 220, 221; *Lodge*, 609; 622; 637; 651; 669; 688. *McCarthy*, II. 338; *Grant Duff*, 143, 144.

"Metternich described his system with equal simplicity and precision as an attempt neither to innovate nor to go back to the past, but to keep things as they were. In the old Austrian dominions this was not difficult to do, for things had no tendency to move, and remained fixed of themselves; but on the outside, both on the north and on the south, ideas were at work which, according to Metternich, ought never to have entered the world, but, having unfortunately gained admittance, made it the task of Governments to resist their influence by all available means. Stein and the leaders of the Prussian War of Liberation had agitated Germany with hopes of national unity, of Parliaments, and of the impulsion of the executive powers of state by public opinion. Against these northern innovators, Metternich had already won an important victory in the formation of the Federal Constitution. The weakness and timidity of the King of Prussia made it probable that, although he was now promising his subjects a Constitution, he might at no distant date be led to unite with other German Governments in a system of repression, and in placing Liberalism under the ban of the Diet. In Italy, according to the conservative statesman, the same dangers existed and the same remedies were required." *Fyffe*, 82.

6. Agitation among the students and the Karlsbad conference, 1820. Seeley: *Stein*, IV. 148, 149. Under leadership of Metternich, agreement was made to:—

- a. Restrict freedom of press;
- b. Restrict university teaching;

c. Forbid societies and political meetings. *Muller*, 12-18 ;
Lodge, 638.

7. The grant of constitutions among certain of the German states ; their recall.

8. Death of Emperor Francis I., and succession of Ferdinand, a weak ruler, 1838. *Muller*, 163 ; *Lodge*, 688 ; 797 ; *Grant Duff*, 150. 151.

9. Revolution in France, 1848 ; spread through Europe ; uprising in Hungary, *Muller*, 186-191 ; *Lodge*, 682-686.

a. Revolution in Vienna ; *Lodge*, 696 ; flight of Metternich. *Muller*, 221-230 ; *Lodge*, 688-690 ; *Grant Duff*, 158-164.

b. March, 1848, resolves of meeting at Frankfort to call a national German constituent assembly. *Muller*, 221-230 ; 239 ; *Lodge*, 690 ; *Grant Duff*, 260, 261.

c. May, 1848, German National Assembly. *Muller*, 215.

d. Dissolution of old confederate Diet. *Lodge*, 702.

e. Parties in the National Assembly. Right, conservative ;
Left, liberal.

“Right, holding to the idea of an imperial constitution in harmony with the separate governments ; Left, proclaiming the principle of the sovereignty of the people, and endeavoring to establish a republican confederation by revolutionary means ; Right Centre, which hoped to persuade the governments to recognize the establishment of a constitutional monarchy for Germany ; Left Centre, which insisted upon the unconditional subordination of the separate states to a central monarchy, to be created on the basis of the sovereignty of the people ; it recommended that the views of the separate governments and such particular requirements of the states as were well founded should be respected.”
Ploetz, 493.

f. Jealousy of different states occasioned weakness in the National Assembly.

10. War between Austria and Sardinia, 1848-49 ; success of Austria. *Muller*, 210, 211.

11. Rebellion of Magyars, 1848-49 ; demand of Hungary for independence. *McCarthy*, I. 382-387 ; *Muller*, 241-248 ; *Lodge*, 695-698 ; *Grant Duff*, 152-157. Burdens of the peasantry. *Francis Deak*, 17-20.

a. Széchenyi. *Francis Deak*, 8.

“Great schemes of social and material improvement also aroused the public hopes in these years. The better minds became conscious of the real aspect of Hungarian life in comparison with that of civilized Europe — of its poverty, its inertia, its boorishness. Extraordinary energy was thrown into the work of advance by Count Széchenyi, a nobleman whose imagination had been fired by the contrast which the busy industry of Great Britain and the practical interests of its higher classes presented to the torpor of his own

country. It is to him that Hungary owes the bridge uniting its double capital at Pesth, and that Europe owes the unimpeded navigation of the Danube, which he first rendered possible by the destruction of the rocks known as the Iron Gates at Orsova. Sanguine, lavishly generous, an ardent patriot, Széchenyi endeavored to arouse men of his own rank, the great and powerful in Hungary, to the sense of what was due from them to their country as leaders in its industrial development. He was no revolutionist, nor was he an enemy to Austria. A peaceful, political future would best have accorded with his own designs for raising Hungary to its due place among the nations." *Fyffe*, II. 481, 482.

b. Kossuth.

"On emerging from prison under a general amnesty in 1884, Kossuth undertook the direction of a Magyar journal at Pesth, which at once gained an immense influence throughout the country. The spokesman of a new generation, Kossuth represented an entirely different order of ideas from those of the orthodox defenders of the Hungarian Constitution. They had been conservative and aristocratic; he was revolutionary: their weapons had been drawn from the storehouse of Hungarian positive law; his inspiration was from the Liberalism of western Europe. Thus within the national party itself there grew up sections in more or less pronounced antagonism to one another, though all were united by a passionate devotion to Hungary, and by an unbounded faith in its future. Széchenyi, and those who with him subordinated political to material ends, regarded Kossuth as a dangerous theorist." *Fyffe*, II. 483.

c. Deák. *Francis Deák, A Memoir, with Preface by Grant*

Duff. See in particular, ch. 3.

"Between the more impetuous and the more cautious reformers stood the recognized Parliamentary leaders of the Liberals, among whom Deák had already given proof of political capacity of no mean order." *Fyffe*, II. 484.

d. The race elements of Hungary and Austria. In Austro-Hungarian empire, at present, 10 m. Germans; 12 m. Slavs; 6 m. Magyars.

e. Abdication of Ferdinand in favor of Francis Joseph I.

f. Appeal of Austrian government to Russia to assist in putting down the rebellion. *Francis Deák*, ch. 14.

g. Suppression of revolt; repression of revolutionary sentiment; reestablishment of old confederate Diet.

11. War of Austria with France and Sardinia, 1859.

a. Attempt of Austria to gain assistance of the other states of the confederation; checked by Prussia. *Muller*, 278-280; *Lodge*, 719.

b. Austria unsuccessful; loss of Lombardy.

c. Success of unity in Italy reawakened desire for unity in Germany; two parties in Germany.

(1). The Kleindeutsche party, wishing Prussia to be at the head of the Confederation to the exclusion of Austria;

(2). The Great German (Grossdeutsche) party, favoring the inclusion of Austria. *Muller*, 231.

12. Schleswig-Holstein question. *Muller*, 213-219 ; 267 ; 309-326 ; *Lodge*, 690, 691 ; 709 ; 727 ; *McCarthy*, II. 244-253.

13. Austro-Prussian war, 1866.

a. Causes. *Muller*, 335-355 ; *Lodge*, 729, 730 ; *McCarthy*, II. 336.

“The desire of the German people for greater unity, and the impossibility of reaching a re-organization of Germany with a strong central government as long as two great powers confronted one another in the German Confederation, one having a population largely non-Germanic, with non-Germanic interests.

Special cause : the quarrel about the future of the North Albingian duchies. Austria wished the Crown Prince of Augustenberg to be recognized as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, and join the confederation as a sovereign prince. Prussia demanded that in case a new small state, Schleswig-Holstein, was created :

(1). its whole military force should become an integral part of the Prussian army and fleet, and its postal and telegraph systems be united with those of Prussia ;

(2). that several important military posts should be given to Prussia, to enable her to undertake the necessary protection of the new state against Denmark.

Reason for participation of Italy in the war : the favorable opportunity of acquiring Venice.” *Ploetz*, 507.

b. Results : Peace of Prague. *Muller*, 355-357.

(1). “The Emperor of Austria recognized the dissolution of the German confederation, and consented to a re-organization of Germany without Austria, and agreed to annexations contemplated by Prussia. A special condition secured Saxony from an alteration of her boundary.

(2). Austria transferred to Prussia her rights in Schleswig-Holstein, with the reservation that the northern districts of Schleswig should be reunited with Denmark, should inhabitants express desire for such reunion by free popular vote (rescinded, 1878).

(3). Austria paid 20 m. rix dollars for costs of the war.

(4). At request of Prussia, Venice was ceded to Italy.” *Ploetz*, 510.

In consequence of the unsuccessful war, a more liberal reorganization of the state was undertaken. *Muller*, 356-367 ; *Lodge*, 730.

LECTURE IX.

GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

A. AUSTRIA.

1. The Constitution of 1867. *Lodge*, 731, 732.

a. Provincial Diets.

(1). 17 provinces ; each having a Diet of one assembly.

- (2). Members of the Diet: (a). Archbishops and bishops; (b). Representatives of great estates; (c). Representatives of towns; (d). Representatives of Boards of Commerce and Guilds.
- (3). Functions.
- b. Central Diet or Reichsrath.
- (1). Upper House or Herrenhaus; consists, 1st, of the princes of the Imperial family (13); 2nd, of a number of nobles (53), possessing large landed property, in whose families the dignity is hereditary; 3rd, of the archbishops (10), and bishops (7), who are of princely title, inherent to their episcopal seat; 4th, of any other life-members nominated by the Emperor, on account of being distinguished in art or science, or rendering signal services to Church or State (105). *Statesman's Year Book*, 7.
- (2). Lower House or Abgeordnetenhaus.

B. HUNGARY.

1. Constitution dates from 891, when kingdom was first founded; it has been suspended several times; and in 1849, when Hungary attempted to break away from Austria, it was abolished; regranted in 1863; and in 1867, when Hungary was placed on equal footing with Austria in the Empire, the Emperor promised to observe it.

Emperor of Austria entitled King of Hungary. *Muller*, 242, 243; *Lodge*, 698, 699; 731; *McCarthy*, I. 316; 382.

2. Provinces of Hungary; Hungary, including Transylvania; Croatia or Slavonia; town of Fiume. *Muller*, 301; 373.

3. Legislature.

a. House of Magnates.

b. House of Representatives.

C. THE EMPIRE.

1. Empire composed of Austria and Hungary, or the Cisleithan and Transleithan kingdoms. Each kingdom, as shown, has its own parliament, ministers, and government; while the connecting tie is a

common sovereign. army, navy, diplomacy, and a common parliament called the Delegations. *Statesman's Year Book*, 6; *Francis Deák*, ch. 29.

2. The Delegations.

a. One-half from each kingdom.

b. Jurisdiction.

3. The three executive departments, Foreign Affairs, War, and Finance, responsible to the Delegations.

4. Political parties and tendencies.

a. The Czech (Tschek) movement; establish an autonomous government for Bohemia on a par with Hungary. *Contemporary Review*, Dec., 1884; 815-819. Known as the Autonomists or Federalists. *Muller*, 483; 588.

b. Panslavism. *Laveleye: Balkan Peninsula*, 3, 4; 171, 172.

LECTURE X.

GERMAN CONFEDERATION AND THE GROWTH OF PRUSSIA.

In 1806 the German empire came to an end; Francis II., Emperor of Germany, forced by Napoleon, resigned and retired to govern his own inheritance, Austria, under the title of Emperor of Austria. New confederation formed. *Lodge*, 592. *Sime: History of Germany*, 202.

I. 1806-1815; Confederation of the Rhine; composed of 16 states which were induced to unite by Napoleon under promise of

cessions of conquered territory from the rest of Germany. *Lodge*, 592-595.

II. 1815-1866.

1. Confederation of the German states. See *Notes on Austro-Hungary*; *Lodge*, 637; 669; 687; *Muller*, 7-9. *Sime*: *Germany*, 209.

2. Growth of Prussia. *McCarthy*, II. 348.

a. Reforms introduced in that kingdom about 1810. *Lodge*, 605-608.

(1). Abolition of serfdom and prerogatives of feudal nobility; *Lodge*, 604; *Seeley*, II. 18-31.

(2). Abolition of trade-guilds;

(3). Abolition of all restrictions to the right of property in land;

(4). More equal distribution of taxes;

(5). Compulsory education; *McCarthy*, II. 481;

(6). Introduction of the Landwehr system.

b. In 1815 the King promised the people a constitution; opposition of Metternich and reactionary party, so that it was never fulfilled. *Lodge*, 630-637; *Muller*, 3-5; 9; *Fyffe*, II. 121-125; *Sime*, 224.

c. The Burschenschaft or student fraternity; murder of Kotzebue and their suppression. *Lodge*, 638; *Muller*, 13-17; *Fyffe*, II. 127-129; 139-142.

d. Period of depression.

e. The Zollverein, 1833. *Muller*, 164, 165; 318, 319; *Fyffe*, II. 406.

"The idea of a uniform system of customs for the German States, first suggested at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, was acted upon by the government of Prussia, which abolished all distinctions of customs throughout its territories, May 26, 1818, and invited other governments to unite for a similar purpose. The invitation was generally accepted, and the result was the formation of the Zollverein, by which internal trade was free from all restrictions, and a uniform system of duties agreed on for those states that joined it." *Ewald*, 84.

f. 1840, death of William III.; accession of Frederick William IV.; hopes of reform; disappointment. *Lodge*, 688; *Muller*, 165, 166; *Fyffe*, II. 496-498.

g. Constitution granted 1847.

(1). Landtag or central Diet assembled in Berlin. *Lodge*, 688-690; *Muller*, 168; *Fyffe*, II. 498-502; *Sime*, 233.

"Prussia herself had no parliament of the whole monarchy until 1847; up to that year there had been only local 'Landes Stände,' estates or diets for the several provinces. The liberal party had two objects to struggle for,—the establishment or extension of free institutions in the several states, and the attainments of national unity. . . . Now, in Germany, such liberties had not been known since primitive times; and there were few serious practical grievances to be complained of. From the time of Frederick the Great the country had been well and honestly administered; conscience was free, trade and industry were growing, taxation was not heavy, the press censorship did not annoy the ordinary citizen, and the other restraints upon personal freedom were only those to which the subjects of all the Continental monarchies had been accustomed. The habit of submission was strong; and there existed in most places a good deal of loyalty, irrational perhaps, but not therefore the less powerful, towards the long-descended reigning houses. It was therefore hard for the liberals to excite their countrymen to any energetic and concerted action; and when the governments thought fit to repress their attempts at agitation, this could be harshly done with little fear of the consequences.

It was therefore only through the carefully guarded press, and occasionally in social or literary gatherings, that appeals to the nation could be made, or the semblance of an agitation kept up. There was no point to start from; it was all aspiration and nothing more; and so this movement, to which so many of the noblest hearts and intellects of Germany devoted themselves (though the two greatest stood aloof), made during many years little apparent progress." *Holy Roman Empire*. By James Bryce, 415-417.

h. Development of political parties;

(1). Liberals; free institutions; peaceful foreign policy.

"Prussia Germanized, and not Germany Prussianized."

(2). Conservative; extreme wing known as "Old Prussian party"; warlike and ambitions.

(3). Junkers. *Muller*, 306.

i. Bismarck. *Lodge*, 708; 727-30; 737; 751; *Muller*, 306-332; 445-448; 460; 466; 550; 568; 632-9; 645-51; *McCarthy*, II. 246; 504; 508-9; 606; *Sime*, 245; for a sketch of Bismarck in his private life, *Busch: Our Chancellor*, II. ch. 7.

"Distinguished for the acuteness of his political diagnosis, of unbending will, an ardent enthusiast for Prussian and German greatness, at the age of forty-seven he already had a checkered career behind him. In the United Landtag of 1847 he was the leader of the extreme right, and distinguished himself by his determined opposition to a national assembly and a constitution. He accepted for his party the nickname Junker, and replied to his opponents: 'Be assured that we for our part will bring the name of Junker to respect and honor.' As delegate to the Diet at Frankfurt, in 1851, he had an opportunity to observe Austria's influence over the second-rate and lesser German states, and to appreciate thoroughly Prussia's false position. Hitherto, in Junker fashion, he had overflowed with praise of Austria, but now 'there fell from his eyes as it had been scales,' as he himself said, and from that time he stood forward as her open and secret adversary. That he might not be compromised by Bismarck's sympathy for the cause of Italy, the King transferred him to St. Petersburg as ambassador in 1859. In 1862 he became ambassador at Paris, and had a chance to study his future rival, Napoleon. His words in the budget committee attracted universal attention: 'Prussia must collect its strength for the favorable moment, which has already been several times allowed to pass.

Prussia's borders are not adapted to sound health in the political body. It is not by speeches and resolutions of majorities that the great questions of the times are to be decided,—that was the mistake of 1848 and 1849,—but by blood and iron." *Muller*, 306, 307.

- j.* 1866, annexation of Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, and Frankfurt. *Lodge*, 726-730; *Muller*, 367; *McCarthy*, II. 244-7; *Sime*, 255.
- III. 1866-1871, North German Confederation. *Lodge*, 730, 731; *Muller*, 368. 22 states in this alliance (Bavaria, Baden, and Wurtemberg, being south of the Main, were excluded).
1. The constitution of the Confederation.
- a.* Military forces were consolidated under the leadership of Prussia;
 - b.* King of Prussia as President of the Confederation was vested with the control of foreign affairs, and also with the right of declaring war and peace with the consent of the federal Parliament;
 - c.* All legislation for revenue for federal objects transferred to the control of the Parliament;
 - d.* Parliament consisted of —
 - (1). Bundesrath or council of 43 members, of which Prussia was entitled to 17; this represented the government. *Muller*, 379; 383.
 - (2). Reichstag, or popular branch, elected by manhood suffrage. *Muller*, 378-383; 368; 381.
2. War of Prussia with France, 1870; demand for German unity. *McCarthy*, II. 503-505; *Lodge*, 734-737; *Muller*, 409-460; *Sime*, 256-264.

LECTURE XI.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

German empire, 1871 — x; by the terms of the constitution, the states of Germany formed an eternal union under the supreme direc-

tion in political and military affairs of the King of Prussia, who is made emperor. *Lodge*, 737; *Muller*, 463-467; *Sime*, 267; *Baring-Gould: Germany*, 168-170.

1. The Emperor (Kaiser) represents the nation internationally; can declare defensive war; make peace and treaties; to declare offensive war, the Kaiser must have consent of the Federal Council. *Statesman's Year Book*, 101; *Lodge*, 737; *Muller*, 463-467.

2. The Bundesrath, or Federal Council; 62 members; represents the governments; and appointed by them. *Muller*, 382, 383; 463 (note); *Baring-Gould*, 170-172.

3. The Reichstag or Diet; 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for a term of three years. *Muller*, 463 (note); *Baring-Gould*, 172, 173. States of the Empire, *Baring-Gould*, 176-178.

STATES OF THE EMPIRE.	Number of Members in Bundesrath	Number of Deputies in Reichstag.
Kingdom of Prussia	17	236
“ “ Bavaria	6	48
“ “ Württemberg	4	17
“ “ Saxony	4	23
Grand Duchy of Baden	3	14
“ “ “ Mecklenburg-Schwerin	2	6
“ “ “ Hesse	3	9
“ “ “ Oldenburg	1	3
“ “ “ Saxe-Weimar	1	3
“ “ “ Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1	1
Duchy of Brunswick	2	3
“ “ Saxe-Meiningen	1	2
“ “ Anhalt	1	2
“ “ Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1	2
“ “ Saxe-Altenburg	1	1
Principality of Waldeck	1	1
“ “ Lippe	1	1
“ “ Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1	1
“ “ Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1	1
“ “ Reuss-Schleiz	1	1
“ “ Schaumburg-Lippe	1	1
“ “ Reuss-Greiz	1	1
Free town of Hamburg	1	3
“ “ “ Lübeck	1	1
“ “ “ Bremen	1	1
Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine	4	15
Total	62	397

- a.* Annual sessions.
 - b.* Emperor can prorogue or dissolve the Reichstag; if dissolved, new elections are ordered.
 - c.* No initiative in legislation; this controlled by the Emperor; laws proposed by him, then submitted to Bundesrath, and, if approved, laid before the Reichstag. The Bundesrath can, however, propose legislation and, with the consent of the Emperor, submit it to the Reichstag.
4. Recent party developments.
- a.* Fortschritt party.
 - b.* National Liberals.
 - c.* Clericals.
 - d.* Social Democrats.
 - e.* The parties represented in the present Reichstag are the Conservative, Imperialist, National Liberal, Centre, New German Liberal, Polish, Protester, Socialist, Guelph.

LECTURE XII.

FRANCE, 1815-1870.

- I. ROYALTY, 1814-1848.
1815-1830, Charles X. and Louis XVIII.
1830-1848, Louis Philippe.
- II. REPUBLIC, 1848-1852.
- III. EMPIRE, 1852-1871.
- IV. REPUBLIC, 1871-X.

I. ROYALTY, 1814-1848.

1. Upon the restoration of the Bourbons (*Fyffe*, II. 12-14; *Lodge*, 638-641; *Muller*, 90), a liberal constitution was granted which provided for:

- a. Limited monarchy. *Fyffe*, II. 15, 16.
- b. Legislative power vested in two chambers; the Upper House or Peers named by the King, and the Lower House or Chamber of Deputies elected by the people. *Fyffe*, II. 14, 15.
- c. Responsible ministers.
- d. Freedom of the press.
- e. Religious liberty.

2. Reigns of Louis XVIII. and Charles X., *Muller*, 90-102; "gravitation towards a monarchy resting on the middle classes (bourgeoisie)." *Fyffe*, II. 14-19; 31-77; 356-368; *Lodge*, 657-660.

3. Revolution of July, 1830; "The Three Days." *Fyffe*, II. 368-381; *Lodge*, 660-662; *Muller*, 99-101.

a. Causes:

- (1). Freedom of the press suppressed. *Fyffe*, II. 368.
- (2). Representative government restricted; the number of electors limited by raising the suffrage qualification. *Fyffe*, II. 368.

b. Results: Charles X. abdicated; Duke of Orleans succeeded as Louis Philippe. *Muller*, 102-112.

"In comparison with the Revolution of 1789, the movement which overthrew the Bourbons in 1830 was a mere flutter on the surface. It was unconnected with any great change in men's ideas, and it left no great social or legislative changes behind it. Occasioned by a breach of the constitution on the part of the Executive Government, it resulted mainly in the transfer of administrative power from one set of politicians to another: the alterations introduced into the constitution itself were of no great importance. France neither had an absolute Government before 1830, nor a popular Government afterwards. Instead of a representative of divine right, attended by guards of nobles and counselled by Jesuit confessors, there was now a citizen-king, who walked about the streets of Paris with an umbrella under his arm and sent his sons to public schools, but who had at heart as keen a devotion to dynastic interests as either of his predecessors, and a much greater capacity for personal rule. The bonds which kept the entire local administration of France in dependence upon the central authority were not loosened; officialism remained as strong as ever; the franchise was still limited to a mere fraction of the nation." *Fyffe*, II. 379.

c. Constitution changed.

- (1). Religious sects made equal in the eyes of the law.

- (2). Censorship and all restrictions upon the press abolished.
- (3). Power of the King to suspend laws taken away.
- (4). The privilege of initiative in legislation extended to the Chamber of Deputies.
4. Parties during the reign of Louis Philippe.
- a. Legitimists, desiring a king of the Bourbon family; their candidate was the grandson of Charles X., the Count of Chambord, also called Henry V. *Muller*, 173.
 - b. Orleanists; since the death of Louis Philippe, his grandson, the Comte de Paris, has represented the party. *Muller*, 197.
 - c. Bonapartists; in favor of the election of Louis Napoleon, grand-nephew of the great emperor.
 - d. Republicans; in favor of a republic.
5. Reign of Louis Philippe; causes leading to his overthrow: *Fyffe*, II. 414-418; 503; *Lodge*, 672-679; 682-686; *Muller*, 186-201.
- a. The laws of September, 1835, to restrict the press, on account of several attacks made upon Louis Philippe; their unpopularity.
 - b. Plotting of Louis Napoleon; 1836, unsuccessful attempt to raise an insurrection among the troops at Strasburg; goes to America; 1841, again landed in France; declared himself emperor; captured and imprisoned for six years.
 - c. Failure of the government (Thiers) in its support of the ambition of Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt, who attempted to make himself independent of Turkey, against the wishes of England, Austria, Prussia, and Russia.
- “ France proposed that all Syria and Egypt should be given in hereditary dominion to Mehemet Ali, with no further obligation towards the Porte than the payment of a yearly tribute. The counter-proposal of England was that Mehemet, recognizing the Sultan's authority, should have the hereditary government of Egypt alone, that he should entirely withdraw from all Northern Syria, and hold Palestine only as an ordinary governor appointed by the Porte for his life-time. To this proposition all the Powers with the exception of France gave their assent.” *Fyffe*, II. 457.
- d. Charges of avarice on the part of the king; increased his wealth by business undertakings.
 - e. Charge that the government was not sincere in its promise to England with respect to the Spanish marriage; this weakened the English alliance. *Fyffe*, II. 504-506.

f. Scarcity and want in 1847, which aroused the Socialistic classes; Louis Blanc; reform banquets, and attempt of the government (Guizot) to prevent them; riot; abdication of Louis Philippe. *Fyffe*, II. 506-513.

“On the one hand were the Legitimists, aiming at the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons; on the other hand there were the Republicans, who wished to be rid of monarchy altogether. The government of Louis Philippe satisfied neither. It served as a transition, or temporary halting-place, in the progress of France towards the goal of rational and stable republicanism, to which the great revolution tended. It was an “attempt to put new wine into old bottles.” This inherent weakness of the Orleans rule, it would have been difficult by any means to neutralize in such a way as to avert sooner or later a catastrophe. The unbending conservatism of Guizot—as seen in his refusal to extend suffrage—hastened this result. A government over which less than half a million of voters of the middle class alone had an influence could not stand against the republican feeling of the country. The middle class, on which the throne depended, became separated from the advanced party, to which the youth of France more and more rallied. Guizot was personally upright; but official corruption was suffered to spread in the last years of his administration, and bribery was used in the elections. These circumstances, added to the mortification of national pride from the little heed paid to France by the other powers, weakened the throne. The failure of the government to support the cause of liberty in Poland and Italy was another important source of its growing unpopularity.” *Fisher: Outlines of Universal History*, 562.

II. REPUBLIC, 1848–1852.

Louis Napoleon chosen President; *coup d'état* in 1851. *Lodge*, 709-715. Successive changes in the constitution.

1. Jan. 1, 1852. “In the constitution thus granted to France, the form of liberty was maintained, but its spirit was suppressed. It consisted of a Legislative Chamber, a Senate, and Council of State. The Legislative Chamber was to be elected every six years by universal suffrage, and the members of the Senate and the Council of State to be nominated for life. The President was elected for ten years.” *Ewald*, 125.
2. Jan. 15, 1852. “The French President promulgated a new constitution; the whole executive power to be vested in the President, who is to be advised by a state council, a senate of nobles, and a completely powerless legislative assembly, whose transactions at the demand of five members may be secret.” *Ewald*, 125.
3. Dec. 2, 1852, Louis Napoleon declared Emperor.

III. EMPIRE, 1852-1871.

1. Napoleon strengthened his position :

- a.* By coöperation with England in the Crimean war.
 - b.* By assisting Sardinia in ridding Italy of Austrian influence and rule. Napoleon did not venture far on this line of policy.
 - c.* Appeared as protector of Papal interests. 1860, French garrison at Rome.
2. Power weakened.
- a.* Dissatisfaction with his arbitrary rule.
 - b.* Growing importance and ambition of Prussia, especially after war with Austria, 1866; failure of France in attempting to secure more territory.
3. War with Prussia, 1870-71. *Muller*, 409-460; *Lodge*, 734-736.

a. Causes.

“GENERAL CAUSES:

1. The idea entertained by a great part of the French nation, and kept alive by historians, poets, and the daily press, of the reconquest of the left bank of the Rhine.
2. The French, not understanding the long struggle of the German nation for political unity, saw in the consummation of this union only a forcible aggrandisement of Prussia, and in the victory of the latter state over Austria an unpermissible encroachment upon their own military fame.

SPECIAL CAUSES:

1. The internal troubles of the government of Napoleon III.
2. The rejection of the ‘compensation’ demanded, since 1866, from the cabinet of Berlin, for the growth of Prussia, in extent and population.
3. News of the approaching introduction of an improved weapon for the north German infantry, which threatened to put in question the superiority of the French chassepot.

IMMEDIATE CAUSE:

The election of the prince of Hohenzollern to the throne of Spain, which was represented in Paris as a Prussian intrigue, endangering the safety of France. The request made by the French ambassador Benedetti in Ems of King William I. in person, that he should forbid the Prince of Hohenzollern to accept the Spanish crown, was refused. After the voluntary withdrawal of the Prince, the French government looked to the King of Prussia for a distinct announcement ‘that he would never again permit the candidacy of the Prince for the Spanish crown.’ King William refused to discuss the matter, and referred Benedetti to the regular method of communication through the ministry at Berlin. This, and the telegraphic announcement of the proceeding, was represented by the Duke of Gramont as an insult to France.” *Ploetz*, 513.

b. Results. *Muller*, 460.

- (1). France ceded to German empire Alsace and Lorraine (4700 sq. m.; popul. 1.5 m.).
- (2). Indemnity of \$965 m. within three years; until then, Prussian occupation.

LECTURE XIII.

FRANCE AS A REPUBLIC, 1871—X.

1. Presidential administrations :

- a. Thiers, 1871-1873. *Muller*, 474, 475.
- b. MacMahon, 1873-1879. *Muller*, 475, 476.
- c. Grévy, 1879-1887. *Muller*, 620-629.
- d. Sadie-Carnot, 1887 —.

2. Constitution of 1875.

a. The Executive ; President of the Republic.

- (1). Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senate and Chamber of Deputies.
- (2). Term of office is seven years ; reëligible.
- (3). Powers ; among others, initiate legislation concurrently with the two chambers ; *cannot veto*.
- (4). Assisted by Ministers (11 in number) who form the cabinet ; these responsible to the Chamber of Deputies.

b. The Legislature ; Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

- (1). Senate ; 300 members.

“The election of Senators is by an indirect process. In the first instance the communes or municipalities of France, large and small, elect by a majority of their members, each one delegate or more, according to population. The delegates, after a lapse of two months, meet together, along with the members of each departmental Council-General, and the deputies of the department, who are *ex-officio* senatorial electors, to choose the Senators. No other qualification is required for a Senator than to be a Frenchman, at least forty years of age, but by the act of 1884 all princes of deposed dynasties are precluded from sitting in the upper house. Generals or admirals on active service are also debarred.” *Statesman's Year Book*, 63.

- (2). Chamber of Deputies.

“The Chamber of Deputies is elected by universal suffrage, under the ‘scrutin de liste,’ adopted by the National Assembly, June 16, 1885. Each department forms a single circumscription or electoral district, and chooses deputies in the ratio of one deputy to 70,000 inhabitants, foreigners not included. The total number of deputies is 584,—568 for France, 6 for Algeria, 10 for the colonies. The Chamber of Deputies is elected for the term of four years. The President is bound to convoke them if demand is made by one-half the number of members composing each chamber. The President can adjourn the chambers, but the adjournment cannot exceed the term of a month, nor occur more than twice in the same session. The Senate has conjointly with the Chamber of Deputies the right of initiating and framing laws.” *Statesman's Year Book*, 63, 64.

3. Present political complications.

LECTURE XIV.

RUSSIA.

1. Early History.

- a. Not until the House of Romanoff succeeded to the throne, 1613, did Russia begin to grow powerful; *Rimbaud*, I. 254; 258-262.
- b. 1689-1725, Peter the Great; reforms; *Wallace's Russia*, 310, 311; 385-389; *Rimbaud*, I. 296, 297; 303; II. 22-40. Europeanize Russia; his policy to make Russia a naval power and secure ports on the Baltic; *Rimbaud*, II. 9; *Lodge*, 268-270; 284-287.
- c. 1717-1721, war between Russia and Sweden, and cession of territory by Sweden. *Rimbaud*, II. 42-47.
- d. 1772, 1793, 1795, successive divisions of Poland. *Rimbaud*, II. 94, 95; 117-126. *Lodge*, 448; 469; 471.

2. Nicholas I., Czar, 1825-1855. *Rimbaud*, II. 226, 227; 254. Change from the policy of Peter the Great; Russian forms and customs insisted upon. *Rimbaud*, II. 229-232. European influences checked. *Muller*, 86, 87. Poland made a part of Russian empire, 1832. *Fyffe* II. 390-398; *Rimbaud*, II. 238-243.

"The late insurrection of Poland had determined Russia to put an end to its separate existence, and reduce it as much as possible to a Russian province. The University of Warsaw was suppressed, the archives, libraries, scientific collections, etc., were removed to St. Petersburg, the Polish uniform and colors were abolished, and the Polish soldiery incorporated into Russian regiments. The leading Poles were relegated to the interior of the Empire, and it is computed that 80,000 Poles were banished to Siberia. Polish children were taken from their parents and carried into the military colonies of Russia. Last, but not least, the Roman Catholic Church was persecuted agreeably to the Czar's Græco-Russian system." *Ewald*, 82.

3. The Crimean war. *Rimbaud*, II. 248-258.

4. Alexander II., 1855-1881. *Rimbaud*, II. 255.

- a. More liberal policy. *Rimbaud*, II. 258, 259. *Muller*, 267.

- b. Emancipation of the serfs; gradual. *Wallace*, 485-509; *Grant Duff: Studies in European Politics*, 71-85; *Rambaud*, II. 260-266; *Lodge*, 746; *Muller*, 267.

“By this decree the peasants attached to the soil were to be invested with all the rights of free cultivators; the proprietors to grant to the peasants for a fixed regulated rental the full enjoyment of their close; domestics to receive their full enfranchisement two years hence. To assist these measures in each district a court was to be established for the question of the peasants; justices of the peace were to be appointed in each district to investigate on the spot all disputes; communal administrations were to be organized in the seigniorial properties; a charter of rules was to be confirmed in each district in which were to be enumerated the amount of land to be reserved to the peasants in permanent enjoyment, and the extent of the charges to be exacted from them for the benefit of the proprietor. These charters were to be put into execution within the term of two years, up to which time the peasants and domestics were to fulfil their former obligations without scruple.” *Ewald*, 170.

- c. Growth of Nihilism; demands for a constitution; the secret police; transportation to Siberia. *Muller*, 569-572.

- d. Assassination of the Czar. *Muller*, 574.

5. Alexander III.

6. Central government of the empire. *Wallace*, 194-212.

- a. The Emperor; absolute hereditary monarchy.

- b. The four councils or colleges. *Statesman's Year Book*, 416, 417.

(1). Council of the Empire.

(2). Ruling Senate.

(3). Holy Synod.

(4). Committee of Ministers.

“In its present form the Russian administration seems at first sight a very imposing edifice. At the top of the pyramid stands the Emperor, the ‘autocratic monarch,’ as Peter the Great described him, who has to give an account of his acts to no one on earth, but has a power and authority to rule his states and lands as a Christian sovereign according to his own will and judgment. Immediately below the Emperor we see the Council of State, the Committee of Ministers, and the Senate, which represent respectively the legislative, the administrative, and the judicial power. An Englishman glancing over the first volume of the code might imagine the Council of State to be a kind of parliament, and the Committee of Ministers a ministry in our sense of the term, but in reality both are simply incarnations of the autocratic form. Though the Council is intrusted by law with many important functions, such as examining and criticising the annual budget, declaring war, concluding peace, etc., it has merely a consultative character, and the Emperor is not in any way bound by its decisions. The ministers are all directly and individually responsible to the Emperor, and therefore the Committee has no common responsibility or other cohesive force. As to the Senate, it has descended from its high estate. It was originally intrusted with the supreme power during the absence or minority of the monarch, and was intended to exercise a controlling influence in all sections of the administration, but now its activity is restricted to judicial matters, and it is little more than a supreme court of appeal.” *Wallace*, 197, 198.

- c. Bureaucracy.

7. Local government.

a. Empire divided into general governments; governments or provinces, and districts; the officers and their functions.

b. The parish or commune. *Wallace*, 108-113; *Rimbaud*, I. 41. 42; power limited as to economic affairs.

“In European Russia the government of the parish, in so far as the lands of the peasantry are concerned, and part of the local administration, is intrusted to the people. For this purpose, the whole country is divided into communes, which elect an elder, or executive of a commune, as also a tax collector or superintendent of public stores. All these officers are elected at communal assemblies by the peasants from among themselves. The offices are more or less honorary. The communal assemblies are constituted by all the householders in the village, who discuss and decide all communal affairs. These communal assemblies are held as business requires. The communes are united into cantons, each embracing a population of about 2,000 males. Each canton is presided over by an Elder, elected at the cantonal assemblies, which are composed of the delegates of the communal assemblies in proportion of one man to every ten houses. The canton assemblies decide the same class of affairs as do the communal assemblies, but each concerning its respective canton. The peasants have thus special institutions of their own, which are submitted also to special colleges ‘for peasants’ affairs, instituted in each government.’ *Statesman’s Year Book*, 418, 419.

c. The Zemstvos for a more general administration of the affairs of the district and province. *Wallace*, 213-228.

LECTURE XV.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

1. The Crown.

“Although Parliamentary Government has existed since the Revolution of 1688, the Crown has retained much of its influence, owing to its position as the head of society, to its powers of patronage, and

to that love of monarchy which is characteristic of the English people. The Sovereign has at present many legal prerogatives, most of which are practically vested in the ministry, such as the power of summoning, proroguing, and dissolving Parliament at pleasure, of refusing assent to any Bill, of making peace or war, of dealing with foreign nations by making treaties and receiving and sending ambassadors, of pardoning offenders after conviction, and of creating peers. Many of the feudal and fiscal prerogatives of the Crown, such as purveyance, coining, regulation of markets, and the like, have been surrendered. The Sovereign is, in fact, the head of the Church, the army, the law, the fountain of justice, mercy and honor, and has formally at any rate the supreme executive power as well as a co-ordinate legislative power with the Houses of Lords and Commons." *Feilden*, 26.

2. The Cabinet.

"It is theoretically an inner circle of the Privy Council, though practically distinct from it, but *as a body is not recognized by the law*, its members deriving their position from the fact of their being members of the Council. It was natural for the Sovereign to select certain members of the Council as his more trusted and confidential advisers, and as early as the time of Charles I. we find the actual name Cabinet Council in use. Under the present system of ministerial government, 'the Ministry is in fact a committee of leading members of the two Houses. It is nominated by the Crown, but it consists exclusively of statesmen whose opinions on the passing questions of the time agree in the main with the opinions of the majority of the House of Commons.' At the present time ministers do not wait to be dismissed, as in the last century, but resign together, and the Executive is now so closely connected with Parliament as to represent the nation." *Feilden*, 44-46.

"The next curious point about the cabinet is that so little is known about it. The meetings are not only secret in theory, but secret in reality. By the present practice no official minute in all ordinary cases is kept of them. Even a private note is discouraged and disliked. The House of Commons, even in its most inquisitive and turbulent moments, would scarcely permit a note of a cabinet meeting to be read. No minister who respected the fundamental usages of political practice would attempt to read such a note. The committee which unites the law-making power to the law-executing power — which by virtue of that combination is, while it lasts and holds together, the most powerful body in the state — is a committee wholly secret. No description of it, at once graphic and authentic, has ever been given. It is said to be sometimes like a rather disorderly board of directors, where many speak and few listen, though no one knows." *Bagehot: English Constitution*, 82.

- a. The present Cabinet consists of: —
1. Prime Minister, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs ;
 2. Lord High Chancellor ;
 3. Lord President of the Council ;
 4. Chancellor of the Exchequer ;
 5. Secretary of State for the Home Department ;
 6. Secretary of State for War ;
 7. First Lord of the Treasury ;
 8. Secretary of State for the Colonies ;
 9. Secretary of State for India ;
 10. First Lord of the Admiralty ;
 11. Lord Chancellor of Ireland ;
 12. Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland ;
 13. Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ;
 14. President of the Board of Trade ;
 15. Secretary for Scotland.
- b. How chosen.

“On the resignation or dismissal of a previous ministry, it is customary for the sovereign to ‘send for’ some eminent member of one or other of the Houses of Parliament, and to entrust him with the task of forming a new administration. It is his duty to select such minister-designate from the ranks of the majority of the House of Commons, and, further, perhaps (though this is a point on which some latitude of choice must naturally and necessarily exist), to fix upon that one of two or more eligible candidates for the trust who may appear the most likely to be acceptable to the majority of the party to which he belongs. But with the designation of this one person the initiative of the sovereign is at an end. According to modern usage the Premier alone is the direct choice of the crown, and he possesses the privilege of choosing his own colleagues, subject of course to the approbation of the sovereign. In the exercise of this privilege the Prime Minister then proceeds either with or without consultation with other leading members of his party, to nominate the persons to be appointed to the various executive offices. The whole number of persons thus nominated are in strictness entitled to the appellation of Ministers, while those appointed to the more important of these offices compose, either exclusively, or with one or two additions, what is called the *Cabinet*. It is to this latter and smaller body that the office of advising the Crown is confined. They, and they alone, are in the exact sense of the words ‘The Government’ of the country. The Cabinet Minister is, as a matter of course, ‘sworn of the Privy Council,’ and advises the Sovereign, according to legal theory, in his capacity of Privy Councillor alone, while that council itself at present takes no part whatever in this duty of giving advice, nor is in any way responsible for the advice given by those particular Privy Councillors who form the Cabinet.” *Trails: Central Government*. 11-13.

- c. Responsibility to Parliament.
- (1). Censure and dismissal from office.
 - (2). Impeachment.
- d. Functions of the different members.
- (1). The Prime Minister or Premier.

“ There is no such official known to the language of constitutional law as a ‘ Prime Minister.’ Supreme as is the authority which the so-called ‘ Premier ’ has in course of time established over his colleagues, and complete as is their subordination to him, he is in theory only one among other ministers of the Crown, and his sole official title is derived from the department over which he nominally presides. This department is nowadays the Treasury, and the office of First Lord of the Treasury has been held by the Prime Minister, either alone or in conjunction with another, ever since the year 1806. His position, however, in relation to the internal economy of this department is rather that of honorary president than of working chief ; and he is usually too much occupied in considering questions of the general administrative and legislative policy of the country to have time to attend to the departmental business of the office. This business is principally transacted by the other members of the Treasury Board.” *Traill*, 31.

(2). The Treasury Board.

“ The full official description of the persons who constitute this Board is that of ‘ Lords Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Treasurer,’ the said persons being the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and three other officials known as ‘ Junior Lords.’ The Treasury is still a Board of Commissioners in name, and the patent under which the members of the Board are appointed still represents them as being of equal authority, with powers to any two or more of them to discharge the functions of the whole. But the Treasury has long since ceased to be a Board in anything but name : it is now practically a department presided over by a single head, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.” *Traill*, 32.

Of this Board only the first Lord of the Treasury and the Chancellor of the Exchequer are, at present, members of the Cabinet.

3. Secretaries of State.

“ Constitutionally speaking, there is but one Secretary of State ; for the five ministers who divide among them the departmental functions are all of co-equal and co-ordinate dignity, all fully authorized to transact, if need be, each other’s business, all equally competent to discharge those specific duties to the Sovereign which belonged to *the* Secretary of State, when as yet there was only one. Thus they are

the only authorized channels whereby the royal pleasure is signified to any part of the body politic, whether at home or abroad, and any one of them may be empowered to carry the Sovereign's commands at any time to any person. The counter-signature of a Secretary of State is necessary to the validity of the sign-manual, and this counter-signature may be attached by any one of these five ministers. The Secretaries of State were formerly resident in the royal household, and it is still the practice for one of them to attend the Queen during her occasional visits to parts of the kingdom. It is a rule, moreover, that one of them must always be present in the metropolis. They all have necessarily seats in the Cabinet; and, necessarily, they are members of the Privy Council, and sit in one or other of the Houses of Parliament. The Secretaries of Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, and India, are appointed indifferently from either House. The Secretary for War, however, has now for some years been selected from the House of Commons, and an unbroken usage of nearly half a century has confined the Home Secretaryship to the popular Chamber." *Traill*, 60, 61.

4. Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

"The government of Ireland is formally vested in a Viceroy, usually styled the Lord Lieutenant, in abbreviation of his full official title of 'Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.' He is assisted by a Privy Council, consisting of fifty or sixty members, whose sanction, like that of the English Privy Council, is necessary to give validity to many of the official acts of the Executive. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland possesses nominally very extensive powers, but his actual freedom in their exercise is by no means commensurate with their ostensible extent. He acts under instruction from the Crown, conveyed to him by the ministry for the time being, whose business 'is to direct him in his proceedings, and to animadvert upon his conduct if they see him act improperly, or in a manner detrimental or inconvenient to the public service, or displeasing to the Crown.' The Cabinet Minister, ordinarily responsible for advising and directing the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant, was at one time the Secretary of State for the Home Department; and it is presumed that theoretically the responsibility still attaches to him. But in practice it has now devolved wholly, and, considering his subordinate title, somewhat anomalously, on a functionary whose strict

official style is that of 'Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.' The Secretary for Ireland, as he is popularly called, has, since the abolition of the Irish Parliament, become essentially the Prime Minister of the Viceroy. He wields great powers, which he is sometimes called upon to exercise without communication with his chief, and he is the minister responsible to Parliament for every act of the Irish administration. He is invariably a Privy Councillor, and has always, at least of late years, been a member of the lower branch of the Legislature; and the increasing frequency with which this part has in modern practice been associated with a seat in the Cabinet is a testimony to its augmented importance, and a proof of its virtual independence of the control of the Home Secretary." *Traill*, 78-80.

5. The Foreign Secretary.

"The Foreign Secretary is the official organ and adviser of the Crown in its intercourse with foreign powers, and upon him devolves the duty of conducting those international negotiations upon the success of which the most vital interests of his country, or of Europe at large, may on occasion depend. In affairs of this high moment the general line of policy to be pursued would, of course, be settled by the Cabinet collectively; but the execution of the particular plans agreed upon must be largely left in his hands, and according to the amount of tact and address displayed by him in directing it, the ministerial policy may to a great extent be made or marred." *Traill*, 78.

3. The Parliament.

a. House of Lords.

(1). In 1886 this was composed of:—

5 Peers of the Blood Royal,	29 Viscounts,
2 Archbishops,	. . . . . 24 Bishops,
22 Dukes,	. . . . . 285 Barons,
20 Marquesses,	. . . . . 16 Scottish representative Peers,
118 Earls,	. . . . . 28 Irish representative Peers.

(2). These hold their seats:—

- (a). By virtue of hereditary right;
- (b). By creation of the Sovereign;
- (c). By virtue of office,—English Bishops;
- (d). By election for life,—Irish Peers;
- (e). By election for duration of Parliament,—
Scottish Peers.

(3). Its powers.

“From the Reform Act the function of the House of Lords has been altered in English history. Before that Act it was, if not a directing chamber, at least a chamber of directors. The leading nobles, who had most influence in the Commons and swayed the Commons, sat there. Aristocratic influence was so powerful in the House of Commons that there never was any serious breach of unity. When the Houses quarreled, it was as in the great Aylesbury case, about their respective privileges, and not about the national policy. The influence of the nobility was then so potent that it was not necessary to exact it. Since the Reform Act the House of Lords has become a revising and suspending house. It can alter bills; it can reject bills on which the House of Commons is not yet thoroughly in earnest,—upon which the nation is not yet determined. Their veto is a sort of hypothetical veto. They say, we reject your bill for this once, or these twice, or even these thrice, but if you keep on sending it up, at last we won't reject it.” *Bagehot: English Constitution*, 167, 168.

“In theory it has a co-ordinate power with the King, and the House of Commons; practically, it does not initiate important measures, but confines itself to amending and revising Bills sent up from the Commons; it is thus a most useful check on hasty legislation, whilst on a matter on which the nation has really made up its minds the Lords are compelled to yield, e. g., the Reform Bill of 1832. It has the sole power of initiating Bills relating to the peerage, but cannot initiate or amend a money Bill.” *Feilden*, 126.

- b. House of Commons,—670 members, composed of:—
 - (a). Knights of the shire, representing counties (377).
 - (b). Burgesses, representing boroughs (284).
 - (c). Representatives of Universities (9).
- c. Parliament is summoned by the Crown; new Parliament in seven years.

LECTURE XVI.

A. PARLIAMENTARY AND ELECTORAL REFORMS.

The term reform in English history is used with reference to representation in Parliament.

1. Distinction between county and borough franchise.

“The knight of the shire was a man of the county which elected him. The borough member was ordinarily a burgess of the borough which he represented. But the rule was not followed in the case of the county. When the position of a member of Parliament became a privilege, rich men evaded the law by being admitted to the free burghership of the town. The election in a borough was not conducted on the principle which was uniformly in force in the surrounding county. In some towns the whole of the inhabitants, in others the rate-payers, in others again the governing bodies, chose the representatives. Originally, indeed, the borough franchise was probably wide, and included either the whole of the adult male inhabitants of the borough, or those of them, at any rate, who paid scot and lot, as the local and general taxes were called, or enjoyed the freedom of the community. But it was the policy of the Stuarts to limit the franchise, and the restrictions which were thus introduced were continued by decisions of the House of Commons after the Restoration. In consequence of these decisions, a great variety of franchises existed in different boroughs.

These complicated and difficult franchises made the work of a returning officer no sinecure. When Romilly stood for Horsham in 1807, only 73 electors voted; yet the poll-clerk was occupied for the best part of two days in taking down the description of every burgage tenement from the deeds of the voters. In Weymouth, the right of voting was the title to any portion of certain ancient rents within

the borough; and, according to Lord Campbell's autobiography, several electors voted in 1826 as entitled to an undivided twentieth part of a sixpence." *Spencer Walpole: The Electorate and the Legislature*, 52; 54.

2. Former evils.

a. Rotten and nomination boroughs. *McCarthy: Epoch of Reform*, 25, 26.

"The members of the House of Commons were mostly returned by decayed towns or little villages, and the inhabitants or electors uniformly supported the nominee of their patron. It was stated in 1793 that 309 out of the 513 members, belonging to England and Wales, owed their election to the nomination either of the Treasury or of 162 powerful individuals. The 45 Scotch members were nominated by 35 persons. In 1801, 71 out of the 100 Irish members owed their seats to the influence of 55 patrons. The House of Commons, therefore, consisted of 658 members, and of these 425 were returned either on the nomination or on the recommendation of 252 patrons.

Some boroughs had almost literally no inhabitants. Gatton was a park; Old Sarum a mound; Corfe Castle a ruin; the remains of what once was Dunwich were under the waves of the North Sea. But the great mass of boroughs were a little more populous than these places, and contained a dozen, fifty, or even one hundred dependent electors." *Spencer Walpole*, 55, 56.

b. Non-representation of large and important districts.

"In 1831 the ten southern counties of England and Wales comprised a population of 3,260,000 persons, and returned 235 members to Parliament; the six northern counties contained a population of 3,594,000 persons, and returned 66 members to Parliament; Lancashire, with 1,330,000 people, had 14 representatives; Cornwall, with 300,000 inhabitants, had 44 representatives. In round numbers, every 7,500 persons in Cornwall, and every 100,000 people in Lancashire, had a member to themselves." *Spencer Walpole*, 58.

c. Restricted suffrage.

d. Bribery.

3. Attempts at Reform before 1832. Advocated in 1745; by Lord Chatham in 1770; *Molesworth: The History of England*, I.

4-8; after 1816 bills were introduced yearly. *Molesworth*, I. 11-14; 17. Opposition.

4. Act of 1832. *Fyffe*, II. 419-421; *McCarthy: Epoch of Reform*, ch. 6; *Muller*, 149, 150; *Molesworth*, I. ch. 2, 3, 4, consider the Reform bill in detail.

- a. 56 rotten boroughs disfranchised.
- b. 30 boroughs lost one member; 2 lost two members.
- c. 22 large towns given two members; 20 one member.
- d. County members increased from 94 to 159.
- e. Changes in the franchise; extension.

“Up to 1832 the county members had been invariably elected by an uniform constituency,—the county freeholders; the borough members had been elected by different kinds of electors in different places. The Act of 1832 exactly reversed this condition. The complicated borough franchises were swept away; and, except for the preservation of the rights of freemen and freeholders, the borough franchise was confined to householders whose houses were worth not less than ten pounds a year. The county franchise, on the contrary, was enlarged by the admission of copyholders, of leaseholders, and of tenants whose holding was of the clear annual value of fifty pounds.” *Spencer Walpole*, 62.

5. Reform Act of 1867; redistribution, and reduction of franchise. For abstract of the Act: *Ewald*, 232-238. *McCarthy*, ch. 51, 52, II. 340-370; *Molesworth*, III. ch. 5, 271-355.

6. Introduction of the Ballot. Ballot Act of 1872. *Molesworth*, III. 410, 411.

a. “It is still felt by many who are most earnest vindicators of political liberty that the effect of the ballot must be to impair political conscientiousness by hiding out of sight the fact that the franchise is at least as much a trust to be publicly exercised as a right to be privately enjoyed.” *Amos: Fifty Years of the English Constitution*, 39.

b. “The ballot is a machine to protect the individual voter, not against the nation on whose behalf he exercises the trust, but against all sorts of illicit pressure, outrage, clamor, intrusiveness, curiosity and confusion, which, on so solemn an occasion as that of recording a vote for a member of the legislature, may disconcert even the strongest-minded voter, and which voters of average mental strength and intelligence may be wholly unable to bear up against.” *Amos: Fifty Years of the English Constitution*, 39, 40.

B. ENGLISH POLITICAL PARTIES.

1. The different parties:

- a. Conservatives; Tories,

b. Liberals; Whigs.

c. Liberal Unionists.

d. Home Rulers.

2. The administrations.

	TORIES; CONSERVATIVES.	WHIGS; LIBERALS.
1812-1830 . . .	Lord Liverpool, Wellington.	
1830-1834 . . .	. . . . .	Earl Grey.
1834-1835 . . .	Peel.	
1835-1841 . . .	. . . . .	Melbourne.
1841-1846 . . .	Peel.	
1846-1852 . . .	. . . . .	Lord John Russell.
1852	Derby.	
1852-1855 . . .	. . . . .	Aberdeen.
1855-1865 . . .	Palmerston, Derby.	
1865-1866 . . .	. . . . .	Russell.
1866-1868 . . .	Derby, Disraeli.	
1868-1874 . . .	. . . . .	Gladstone.
1874-1880 . . .	Disraeli (Beaconsfield).	
1880-1885 . . .	. . . . .	Gladstone.
1885-1886 . . .	Salisbury.	
1886 . . . . .	. . . . .	Gladstone.
1886-	Salisbury.	

LECTURE XVII.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

Popul. 5.1 m.; area, 32,531 sq. m.; 4 times Massachusetts.

1. Ireland is divided into four provinces: Leinster, Munster, Connaught, and Ulster; the three former, Catholic; latter, Protestant.

2. History of Ireland before the Union (1801).

a. 1495, Statute of Drogheda:

- (1). Irish parliament not to be held except by consent of King of England.
 - (2). No bill to be introduced into Irish parliament except by King's consent.
 - (3). Recent English legislation should extend to Ireland.
- b. 1597. Rebellion of the Irish. *Green: Short History of English People*, 449-452.
 - c. 1633. The "Thorough" policy of Wentworth. *Green*, 509, 510.
 - d. 1641. Irish massacre in Ulster; 30,000 Protestants slain. The period of Cromwell. *Deane; A Short History of Ireland*, ch. v; *Green*, 558.
 - e. 1652. Act of settlement for Ireland. Land of the Irish in Ulster, Munster, and Leinster was confiscated and distributed among those who had advanced money for the war, and the soldiers. Papists who had not taken part in the rebellion received land in Connaught.
 - f. 1689-1801. The Roman Catholics of Ireland supported James II.; after the Revolution, treated with great hardship. Roman Catholics excluded from Irish Parliament. *Green*, 670, 671; 772, 773.

"A reward of £100 is offered for information against any priest who exercises his religious functions, for which the penalty is imprisonment for life. Every Papist at the age of eighteen is to take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and subscribe the declaration against transubstantiation and the worship of saints, in default of which he is incapable of holding land by purchase or inheritance, and the property is to go to the next Protestant kin. No Catholic is to send his children abroad to be educated. N. B. This Act was rarely put into practice." *Acland and Ransome: Political History*, 124.

For the whole period before the Union, *May: Constitutional History of England*, II. ch. 16; *Deane*, ch. 7.

3. Legislative Union of Great Britain with Ireland, 1801; Imperial parliament; Ireland sent 32 members to House of Lords, and 100 members to House of Commons. *Deane*, ch. 10; *Green*, 772, 773.

Pitt not successful in attempt to repeal certain Acts against the Roman Catholics.

4. Emmet's rebellion, 1803. *Deane*, 137.

5. Catholic emancipation, 1829. *Deane*, 147-156; *Green*, 778; 798.

Catholics admitted to all offices except those of Regent, Lord Chancellor of England and Ireland, and Viceroy of Ireland. Daniel O'Connell. *McCarthy*, ch. 12.

6. The tithe war; *Molesworth*, I. 293; 303; 373; 385; II. 18; *Deane*, 156-168; 178; *McCarthy*; *Epoch of Reform*, ch. 8. 1838, Irish poor law.

"It is shown that the state church included little more than one-tenth of the people, that in 150 parishes there was not one Protestant, and in 860 parishes less than 50."

7. Agitation for Repeal, 1843. *Deane*, 185-190; *McCarthy*, I. 182-203; *Epoch of Reform*, 191-194.

In this agitation, O'Connell condemned the use of physical force, and hoped to dissolve the Union by peaceful methods; this policy was too cautious for the more radical portion of his followers, and there was consequently a secession known as the Young Ireland Movement. *McCarthy*, I. 302-317; *Deane*, 196-202; *Epoch of Reform*, 195.

8. Potato famine, 1847; emigration. *Deane*, 190-193; *McCarthy*, I. 277-282.

9. Fenianism. *Deane*, 203-211; *McCarthy*, II. 373-390.

10. Disestablishment. *Deane*, ch. 14; *McCarthy*, II. 450-454; 463-471.

11. The land question; *Deane*, ch. 15; *McCarthy*, II. 471-479; land owned largely by few persons: absenteeism; evictions; rack-rent system; Ulster tenant right. *Deane*, 223; *McCarthy*, II. 473, 474.

a. First Land Act, 1860. Attempt to introduce freedom of contract between the owner of the land and the tenant. Before this difficult for tenant to buy land. Free sale made possible.

b. Second Land Act, 1870. For Gladstone's speech, see *Molesworth*, III. 385-388; *McCarthy*, II. 477; *Deane*, 230-237.

(1). Compensation to tenant for disturbance by landlord, except in case of eviction for non-payment of rent.

(2). Compensation for improvements.

(3). Possible for tenants to borrow two-thirds of purchase money necessary to buy their holding from the Government.

c. Third Land Act, 1881; the "three F's." *Deane*, 238, 239; *Muller*, 585, 586.

(1). "If a yearly tenant thinks his rent too high, he may go before the Land Commission Court, and get a rent fixed. This rent cannot be raised for fifteen years, and then only by the Court which fixed it. This privilege is called 'FAIR RENT.'

(2). When a tenant has a fair rent fixed, he cannot be evicted by his landlord, except for non-payment of rent, for dilapidation, persistent waste, or the breach of some other statutory condition. This privilege is called, 'FIXITY OF TENURE.'

(3). Every yearly tenant has now an interest in his holding which he can sell. Thus a tenant wishing to give up his farm can sell the right of succession for a sum equal to several years' purchase of the rent. This privilege is called, 'FREE SALE'."

d. Land Purchase Act of 1885. *Deane*, 239, 240.

"If a tenant wishes to buy his holding, and arranges with his landlord as to terms, he can change his position from that of a perpetual rent payer into that of the payer of an annuity terminable at the end of forty-nine years, the Government supplying him with the entire purchase money, to be repaid during those forty-nine years at four per cent. This annual payment of £4 for every £100 borrowed covers both principal and interest. Thus, if a tenant already paying a statutory rent of £50, agrees to buy from his landlord at twenty years' purchase, or £1000, the Government will lend him the money, his rent will at once cease, and he will pay, not £50, but £40 yearly, for forty-nine years, and then become the owner of his holding free of all charge."

12. Coercion.

13. The Home Rule party, 1870. *McCarthy*, II. 542-545. Isaac Butts, 1870-75; Shaw, 1875-77; Parnell, 1877—.

14. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill.
15. The Crimes Act.
16. The Liberal Unionists.

LECTURE XVIII.

A. COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

GENERAL REFERENCES: *Colonies and Dependencies*. By Cotton and Payne. *European Colonies*. By F. J. Payne. *Colonial Policy and Progress*, in *The Reign of Queen Victoria*, I, 403-559.

1. Geographical distribution of English colonies.

For full list with date of acquisition, etc., see *Statesman's Year Book*, 286-289.

Asia	1.84 m. sq. miles ;	261 m. popul.
Africa	45 m. sq. miles ;	2.8 m. "
America	3.64 m. sq. miles ;	6.2 m. "
Australasia	3.26 m. sq. miles ;	3.6 m. "
Europe	119 sq. miles ;	177,000 "

Total,	9.21 m. sq. m.	274.1 m. popul.
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2. History and form of government.

- a. Possessions in Asia ; see *Lectures I. and II.*
- b. Australasia ; see *Lecture V.*
- c. Possessions in America ; see *Lecture XXIII.*
- d. Possessions in Europe ; Gibraltar, Heligoland and Malta.

e. Possessions in Africa ; crown colonies, except Cape Colony, which has a responsible government, and Natal, which possesses a representative government.

(1). Cape Colony, or Cape of Good Hope. *Payne : European Colonies*, 185-191. Settled by the Dutch ; since 1806 possessed by England.

(2). Natal. *Payne*, 191-195. Declared an English colony in 1843.

(3). The Free States ; Boers.

“ These districts are occupied partly by natives and partly by lawless Europeans of mixed race, chiefly Dutch, whose ancestors have emigrated in past times from the Cape Colony, and who are therefore called ‘ Boers.’ Though the land which they inhabit belongs to Great Britain, so far as any civilized power has claims to it, and though they themselves are legally subjects of the British Crown, they have practically cast off England, and England has practically cast off them.” *Colonies and Dependencies*, 151.

(4). Contederation of African colonies. An Act was passed by the English Parliament in 1877, making this possible.

f. Island possessions.

3. Commercial importance. *Colonies and Dependencies*, 120-125 ; *The Reign of Queen Victoria*, I. 457, 458. One-third of British exports goes to the colonies. *Colonies and Dependencies*, 121.

4. England’s colonies compared with those of France and Germany.

a. France. 885,000 sq. m., or less than one-tenth of England’s. Colonies represented in the French Senate and Chamber of Deputies, and politically form part of the Republic.

b. Germany. Colonial possessions as yet not important. Change of policy in 1884, with extensive annexations.

B. IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

LECTURE XIX.

DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE.

LECTURE XX.

A. ITALY AND THE STRUGGLE FOR UNITY.

1. Italy in 1815; *Muller*, 23, 24. By the Congress of Vienna, Lombardy and Venetia were ceded to Austria.
 - a. In northern part of Italy, the four duchies of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Piacenza, ruled by princes of the Hapsburg House.
 - b. In central Italy, the Papal States.
 - c. Kingdom of Naples, then ruled by one of the Bourbon family of France. *Fyffe*, II. 178-180. Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. *Lodge*, 631, 632.
 - d. Northwestern provinces, ruled by the King of Sardinia.
 - (1). History of the House of Savoy. *Dicey: Victor Emmanuel*, 18-25.
 - (2). In 1815, kingdom of Sardinia consisted of Sardinia, Piedmont, Savoy, Nice, Turin, and Genoa.
2. Reactionary policy and influence of Metternich in Italy after

1815; Austrian influence supreme. *Dacey: Victor Emmanuel*, 15-17; *Muller*, 23-28; *Lodge*, 643, 644.

- a. Old constitutions reëstablished.
- b. The inquisition.
- c. Restriction of the press.
- d. French ideas extirpated.

3. The Carbonari, 1820; secret society. *Fyffe*, II. 180-182; *Lodge*, 644; *Muller*, 24, 25; 29; 129-131.

4. Attempt at revolution, 1831, suppressed by Austria. *Lodge*, 671.

“The revolution of 1831, which affected the States of the Church, Modena, and Parma, had been suppressed, like the still earlier rebellions in Naples and Piedmont, by Austrian intervention. If revolution had fair play in Italy, it was sure of the victory. It was only foreign power for which it was not yet a match. Hence, all the hatred of the Italians was directed against foreign rule as the only obstacle to the freedom and unity of the peninsula. As in the times of Barbarossa and his grandson, so also in the forties the watchword was: ‘Death to the Germans!’ by which the Austrians were now meant. The secret societies and the exiles in communication with them — especially Joseph Mazzini, who issued his commands from London — took care that the national spirit should not be buried beneath material interests, but should remain ever wakeful.” *Muller*, 202.

5. Political parties, 1840:

- a. Red Republicans; Mazzini. *Fyffe*, II. 468; *Muller*, 170; *Lodge*, 692. Garibaldi.
- b. Federalists; federation with liberal constitutions; favored by Pius IX. (1846). *Fyffe*, II. 471-474; *Lodge*, 692.
- c. Constitutional Monarchists; state, a constitutional monarchy, under the King of Sardinia, Charles Albert. *Fyffe*, II. 469-470.

6. Revolution of 1848. *Muller*, 202-211.

- a. Revolution in Sardinia; abdication of Charles Albert in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel. *Muller*, 208-211; *Lodge*, 693; 700.
- b. Revolution in Rome; sympathy for Sardinians, and demand that Pius IX. declare war against Austria; refusal. *Lodge*. 693; 695; Republicans force the Pope to withdraw; French assistance to the Pope; French occupation.

c. Revolution in Naples. *Lodge*, 693.

d. General failure. *Lodge*, 700, 701.

“All Italy was again brought under its old masters. The expelled princes returned; the Austrians occupied Bologna and Ancona; and, owing to the valor of their armies and the skill of their generals, their dominion seemed invincible. The storm that had raged over the whole peninsula had subsided, and the Italian sun smiled once more; but Italian hatred of foreign rule grew ever darker and darker. They thought that they now knew the country which under more favorable constellations would renew the fight with Austria. Notwithstanding Custoza and Novara, the Savoyard cross continued to be the hope of Italy.” *Muller*, 211.

7. Growth of Sardinia. *Lodge*, 717.

a. Cavour.

“The keystone of Cavour’s policy was a conviction that the freedom of Italy could only be achieved with external assistance. He made it his object to obtain for Piedmont the respect and the friendship of the European powers, and he sternly repressed the revolutionary projects of Mazzini and his associates, which alienated all upholders of orderly government.” *Lodge*, 717.

b. Sardinia joined France in war against Austria, 1859. *Muller*, 275-291; *Lodge*, 719-721.

(1). Cause: Austria perceived that her influence in Italy was rapidly disappearing.

“A subscription was raised in the chief towns of the peninsula to assist in the fortification of Alessandria. Austria was bitterly exasperated, and the Austrian minister was recalled from Turin. It was evident that the struggle could not be long delayed. Sardinia could not hope to contend single-handed with Austria, and relied for assistance upon the sympathies of Napoleon III.

Austria refused to allow that Sardinia should be represented at a Congress to settle the affairs of Italy, and finally sent an ultimatum to Turin demanding disarmament within three days under penalty of immediate war. This was exactly what Cavour was waiting for.” *Lodge*, 718, 719.

(2). Result. *Lodge*, 720; *Ploetz*, 502.

(a). Emperor of Austria ceded Lombardy to Napoleon III., who surrendered it to Sardinia.

(b). Italy to form a confederation under Presidency of Pope.

(c). Sovereigns of Tuscany and Modena who had been expelled were to be reinstated.

c. This latter provision was not observed; annexations to Sardinia; *Lodge*, 722; satisfaction made to France by giving her Savoy and Nice; Naples was taken. *Lodge*, 723, 724.

- d.* 1861, Victor Emmanuel assumed title of King of Italy; all Italy except Venice and Rome under his rule; Florence made the capital.
8. Italy as a kingdom.
- a.* 1861, the first Italian Parliament.
- b.* 1866, Venetia added, after the Austro-Prussian war. *Lodge*, 731.
- c.* 1871, French troops recalled from Rome during Franco-Prussian war; Victor Emmanuel seized Rome.
9. Government of Italy.
- a.* Constitutional monarchy; constitution granted to Sardinia in 1848.
- b.* Executive; king who rules by responsible ministers.
- c.* Legislature.
- (1). Senate composed of princes of the royal house and of life members nominated by the king; "a condition of the nomination being that the person should either fill a high office, or have acquired fame in science, literature, or other pursuit tending to the benefit of the nation, or finally should pay taxes to the annual amount of about \$600."
- (2). Chamber of Deputies; elected by ballot by citizens who can read and write and have a small property qualification.
- (3). Sits for five years; can be dissolved at any time by king.
10. The position of the See of Rome.
- a.* The Supreme Pontiff. "By the terms of the royal decree of Oct. 9, 1870, which declared that 'Rome and the Roman provinces shall constitute an integral part of the Kingdom of Italy,' the Pope or Roman Pontiff was acknowledged supreme head of the Church, preserving his former rank and dignity as a reigning prince, and all other prerogatives of independent sovereignty." *Statesman's Year Book*, 338.
- b.* College of Cardinals.
- c.* Sacred Congregations; at present 20 in number.

B. SWITZERLAND.

Area, 15,800 sq. m.; population, 3 m.

1. Government. Switzerland is a confederation of 22 cantons.

a. Parliament; this is composed of two chambers, and is not only the legislative but the *executive* authority.

The State Council represents the different States as does the Senate of the United States, while the National Council is based on population.

b. The local government and independence of the several cantons. In some of the cantons the Landsgemeinde or popular assemblies assemble in the open air and make laws.

c. The Referendum; by this institution laws made by the legislature may or must be submitted to the people, for their approval by popular vote, on demand of a certain number of electors.

2. Recent history. The most important operations in this century concern changes in the constitution of the central government. From the standpoint of general European politics, its history is not eventful.

LECTURE XXI.

A. SPAIN.

Area, 197,000 sq. m.; population, 17 m.

By the Congress of Vienna, the Bourbons of the old dynasty were restored to power, and the government established by Napoleon was set aside.

1. Ferdinand VII.

a. Restored in 1814. *Muller*, 43; *Grant Duff*, 5. Rule of

the "Serviles"; despotism; bitter opposition to the Constitutionalists; 50,000 political prisoners.

b. Revolution in 1820.

"The patriots of 1812 could no longer endure in patience the pain and need of their country, and their rage discharged itself, in the years 1814 to 1819, in nine attempts at revolution, which, as the work of individuals and representing little force, collapsed like riots, and were suppressed with small trouble." *Muller*, 44. Ferdinand forced to swear obedience to the constitution, which had first been adopted in 1812.

c. Intervention and invasion of the French, 1823, to support Ferdinand in his contest with the Cortes; constitutional government defeated. *Muller*, 48-50.

2. Death of Ferdinand, 1833; *Muller*, 53; **Lodge*, 679; civil war, 1833-1840; *Muller*, 143-146. Isabella II., daughter of Ferdinand, supported by the constitutional party.

a. The Queen Regency; revolt of the Carlists, supporters of Don Carlos, brother of Ferdinand, or Absolutists.

b. 1837, the Queen Regent took the oath to support the revised constitution. *Muller*, 146; *Grant Duff*, 8.

c. Continued insurrections. *Grant Duff*, 10-13.

d. 1843, Isabella declared of age and assumed the government.

"Thereby gate and doors were opened to the French influence, and the game of intrigue and reaction commenced. In 1845 the constitution of 1837 was altered in the interests of absolutism. The freedom of the press was restricted, the national guard abolished, and the Cortes relegated to an existence even more nominal than that of the French Chambers." *Muller*, 147.

e. A third Constitution, 1845.

"We have already seen that the Constitution of 1837 was less liberal than that of 1812. That of 1845 was in its turn far less liberal than its predecessor. The liberty of the press was curtailed; the Senate became a nominated, not an elective, body; the Cortes lost its right of assembling by its own authority, in case the Sovereign neglected to summon it at the proper time; and the principle of the national sovereignty disappeared from the preamble. The most significant change, however, in the circumstances of the hour was that which precluded the necessity of the approbation of the Cortes

as a preliminary to the royal marriage. This was the event which was the pivot of intrigue for several years." *Grant Duff*, 15, 16.

f. Spanish marriage, 1846. *Lodge*, 680.

g. Insurrection in 1868; despotism of Isabella and rule of bigotry; *Muller*, 406; *Lodge*, 733; Isabella obliged to escape to France; search for a king; Prince of Hohenzollern offered the throne; the Franco-Prussian war.

3. Amadeo, the second son of Victor Emmanuel of Italy, elected king, 1870-1873. *Muller*, 478; *Lodge*, 738.

"Amadeo's government, under which Serrano was the first minister-president, was one continued scramble for office on the part of the regular monarchists, while the Carlists and Republicans busied themselves in organizing insurrections in the north and south respectively. Serrano and Topete, Sagasta and Zorilla, gained and lost office with confusing rapidity. The king held fast to the constitution of 1869, but was bitterly hated by the powerful nobles and the clergy as a stranger, and the son of Victor Emmanuel." *Muller*, 478.

Finally forced to abdicate.

4. Republic, 1873-75.

"The programme of the new rulers was: a federative republic for Spain, with self-government of the individual states, after the pattern of Switzerland and the United States; no centralization; abolition of the standing army; absolute separation of the Church and State; proclamation of the rights of the individual on the basis of a democratic constitution and under the authority of the law." *Muller*, 479.

a. Castelar, President of the Republic; resigned. *Muller*, 479, 480.

b. Serrano, military dictator. *Muller*, 480.

5. Alphonso II., son of Queen Isabella, 1875-1886; continued revolts of the Carlists; final suppression. *Muller*, 599-601.

a. Ministry of Canovas. *Muller*, 600, 601.

b. Ministry of Sagasta, 1881; Liberals obtain office.

6. Alphonso XIII., 1886. Regency of the Queen.

7. Government and Constitution.

a. Monarchy, controlled by a constitution; responsible ministers.

b. The Legislative power is the Cortes, composed of a Senate and Congress which are equal in authority.

B. GREECE.

Area, 25,000 sq. m.; three times Massachusetts. Population, 2 m.

1. From the 16th century until 1821-1829 Greece was governed as a province of Turkey.

“The forward movement of the Greek nation may be said, in general terms, to have become visible during the first half of the eighteenth century. Serfage had then disappeared; the peasant was either a freeholder or a farmer, paying a rent in kind for his land. In the gradual and unobserved emancipation of the laboring class, the first condition of national revival had already been fulfilled. The peasantry had been formed which, when the conflict with the Turk broke out, bore the brunt of the long struggle. In comparison with the Prussian serf, the Greek cultivator at the beginning of the eighteenth century was an independent man; in comparison with the English laborer, he was well fed and well housed. The evils to which the Greek population was exposed, wherever Greeks and Turks lived together, were those which brutalized or degraded the Christian races in every Ottoman province. There was no redress for injury inflicted by a Mohammedan official or neighbor. If a wealthy Turk murdered a Greek in the fields, burnt down his house, and outraged his family, there was no court where the offender could be brought to justice. The term by which the Turk described his Christian neighbor was ‘our rayah,’ that is, ‘our subject.’ A Mohammedan landowner might terrorize the entire population around him, carry off the women, flog and imprison the men, and yet feel that he had committed no offence against the law; for no law existed but the Koran, and no Turkish court of justice but that of the Kadi, where the complaint of the Christian passed for nothing.” *Fyffe*, II. 238, 239.

a. Phanariotes.

b. Klephts.

c. Hetæria. *Fyffe*, II. 265-270.

2. The Greek Church. *Fyffe*, II. 243, 244; 249, 250.

3. War of Independence, 1821-1829. *Lodge*, 650-657.

a. Unsuccessful rising of Ipsilanti.

b. General revolt. *Fyffe*, II. 273-285.

c. Battle of Navarino. *Fyffe*, II. 330-334.

d. Philohellenism.

e. Presidency of Capodistrias; *Fyffe*, II. 345-348; disputes over the new boundaries; civil war. *Fyffe*, II. 353.

4. Greece a kingdom, 1830. *Lodge*, 657.

a. King Otho, 1833-1863.

“A frontier somewhat better than that which had been offered to Leopold was granted to the new sovereign, but neither Crete, Thessaly, nor Epirus was included within his kingdom. Thus hemmed in within intolerably narrow limits, while burdened with the expenses of an independent state, alike unable to meet the calls upon its national exchequer, and to exclude the intrigues of foreign courts, Greece offered during the next generation little that justified the hopes that had been raised as to its future.

Poor and inglorious as the Greek kingdom was, it excited the restless longings not only of Greeks under Turkish bondage but of the prosperous Ionian Islands under English rule; and in 1864 the first step in the expansion of the Hellenic kingdom was accomplished by the transfer of these islands from Great Britain to Greece. Our own day has seen Greece further strengthened and enriched by the annexation of Thessaly. The commercial and educational development of the kingdom is now as vigorous as that of any state in Europe; in agriculture and in manufacturing industry it still lingers far behind.” *Fyffe*, 354, 355.

b. Representative constitution, 1843.

c. Agitation for extending the northern boundary.

“Greece was very much dissatisfied with the Peace of Paris, which guaranteed the Turkish boundaries. Henceforward King Otho had a difficult position. The nation could not forgive him for having shown no enterprise or military ambition during the Crimean war; and from that time on he was regarded as wholly unfit to carry out the ‘great idea’ of a great Greece and transfer his residence to Constantinople.

The Hellenes asked themselves whether that which the Italians had striven after with almost complete success was to be forbidden them; whether they did not have the same right to give ear to their Grecian brothers who were sighing under the yoke of a barbarian people, and unite into one state all the Grecian provinces of the Olympian peninsula.” *Muller*, 266.

LECTURE XXII.

A. HOLLAND OR THE NETHERLANDS.

1. 1795-1806. Batavian Republic.
2. Kingdom of Holland, 1806-1815; Louis Bonaparte, king.
3. 1815, Kingdom of the Netherlands, equalled former Holland and Austrian Belgium; under William I.

“The kingdom of the Netherlands, created by the Congress of Vienna, had been formed by the enforced union of two utterly different elements, the Protestant commercial state of Holland, which was of like nationality with its sovereign, and the Catholic manufacturing country of Belgium, which was divided between the Flemish and Walloon nationalities, but was pervaded by French culture.” *Ploetz*, 489.

4. Separation of Belgium, 1830; since then the Netherlands have consisted of eleven provinces. Area, 12,648 sq. m.; equals Connecticut and Massachusetts. Population, 4.3 m.

5. Since 1830, an uneventful history.

B. BELGIUM.

1. Separated from Holland, 1830. Nine provinces; area, 11,373 sq. m.; population, about 6 m.

2. Cause of the insurrection was the underlying discord always present between the two sections of the country. The two countries, Holland and Belgium, did not have the same language or the same religious or commercial interests. *Fyffe*, II. 381-390.

“The Belgians complained that they were saddled with part of the burden of the enormous national debt of Holland; that they contributed to the building of Dutch ships and other objects from which they derived no benefit whatever. Their discontent was also increased by the unpopular government of King William I., who treated Belgium like a conquered country.” *Ewald*, 79.

“The antagonism between the northern and the southern Netherlands, though not insuperable, was sufficiently great to make a harmonious union between the two countries a work of difficulty, and the Government of the Hague had not taken the right course to conciliate its opponents. The Belgians, though more numerous, were represented by fewer members in the National Assembly than the Dutch. Offices were filled by strangers from Holland; finance was governed by a regard for Dutch interests; and the Dutch language was made the official language for the whole kingdom. But the chief grievances were undoubtedly connected with the claims of the clerical party in Belgium to a monopoly of spiritual power and the exclusive control of education. The one really irreconcilable enemy of the Protestant House of Orange was the Church; and the governing impulse in the conflicts which preceded the dissolution of the

kingdom of the Netherlands in 1830 sprang from the same clerical interest which had thrown Belgium into revolt against the Emperor Joseph forty years before." *Fyffe*, II. 382.

3. Independence was recognized by the foreign powers, and in 1831 Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg was chosen king; reigned until 1865.

4. Clericalism.

5. Government of Belgium.

(The remainder of this lecture will be occupied with a discussion of the subject of emigration from various European countries to the United States; and a statement of the national indebtedness of the leading countries of Europe.)

LECTURE XXIII.

A. CANADA.

REFERENCE: *Payne*; *European Colonies*, ch. 11.

1. Early history.

- a. Until 1774, governed by England as a conquered province.
- b. From 1774 until 1791, governed as a crown colony by a Governor under the name of Province of Quebec.
- c. In 1791, divided into Upper and Lower Canada, the Ottawa River being the boundary between them. In each colony a governor and council was established, but there was no responsible government. Little wisdom shown in the government.

"The Councils and Assemblies could indeed vote new laws, but their acts might be vetoed by an irresponsible Executive. The Coun-

cils and Assemblies voted supplies, but the Executive administered them. No member of the Executive could be deprived of his post by the Council and Assembly; and however corrupt and unpopular the entire government might be, it was removable only by the British Government, which acted through the Colonial office. The Colonial office was presided over by an English Secretary of State, who owed his position to the chances of party politics, and was sometimes ignorant of the very names of the colonies whose fortunes were placed in his hands. A system better adapted to degrade and irritate a growing community could not have been devised." *Payne*, 103, 104.

2. Insurrection of 1837. Causes:—

a. Ill feeling between the French and English.

"In Lower Canada there was a chronic animosity between the French and the English. It was a war of races, which so divided the people that they hardly mingled in society, and 'the only public occasion when they met was in the jury-box, and they met there only to the utter obstruction of justice.'" *The Reign of Queen Victoria*, I. 431.

b. Misrule.

"There was no agreement between the executive and the assembly. In all of them the administration of public affairs was habitually confined to those who did not co-operate harmoniously with the popular branch of the legislature." *The Reign of Queen Victoria*, I. 431.

3. Responsible government (the Union Act) granted in 1840. Upper and Lower Canada were united.

"The subordination of the Executive to the Legislature, as in the mother-country, which was thus secured, received the name of 'Responsible Government.' It was the emancipation of the colony, and rendered it practically as free as one of the United States. It was also the emancipation of the empire, for when secured in one of the colonies it was within the reach of all. This change is the principal event in our modern colonial history. Henceforth it was recognized that the inhabitants of all colonies where Englishmen are the majority were entitled to the same political rights as Englishmen at home." *Payne*, 105, 106.

4. Canadian Federation. *Payne*, 162-164.

a. 1867, union of Canada,—composed of the provinces of Ontario and Quebec,—Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick as a "Dominion."

b. Since then, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and Manitoba have joined the Confederation. Newfoundland not yet included.

“The Canadian federation was a consequence of the American civil war. Not only did there seem to be every prospect of attack, but the action of the home government taught the various colonies of North America that they must rely on their own strength for defence. The necessity was common to all, and the advantages of a defensive union were conspicuously brought before them.” *The Reign of Queen Victoria*, I. 433.

5. The Central Government of the Dominion.

“The government of the Canadian Dominion is modelled upon the Federal government of the United States. Each of the seven provinces which compose the Dominion — Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, and British Columbia — has its separate provincial legislature. The powers of these provincial legislatures are limited to local questions; and all matters of general public policy are dealt with by the Parliament of Canada.

The Parliament of Canada meets annually at Ottawa, upon summons issued by the Governor-General in the Queen’s name. The real business of the government is carried on by a Cabinet of fourteen ministers, who have the support of the majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister of the Dominion, who is called upon by the Governor-General to form an administration, and who forms it out of his political supporters, is the ‘Minister of the Interior.’ His duties, besides the general management of the government and miscellaneous duties which are not entrusted to any other minister, include those of the Home and Foreign Secretaries in England.” *Payne*, 143, 144.

England has a nominal veto upon Canadian legislation, but never exercises it. Appoints the Governor-General.

6. Government of the Provinces.

“For provincial political business each province has its own executive and legislative bodies. Each has its lieutenant-governor, who is appointed by the Governor-General. He is assisted by an Executive Council or Cabinet, enjoying the support of the majority in the Legislative Assembly. Except Manitoba, all the provinces have Legislative Assemblies; Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island have also second chambers in the shape of Legislative Councils. Ontario and British Columbia have none.” *Payne*, 144.

7. Political parties in Canada.

- a. Conservatives, or Tories; Sir John Alexander McDonald.
- b. Liberals, or Reformers.

8. Recent growth and development of Canada. Its indebtedness.

B. THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Open sea is open to any one; each state owns the sea for three miles from the shore. Method of measurement.

1. The Treaty of 1783.

“By the treaty of 1783, which admitted the independence of the United States, Great Britain conceded to them the right of fishing on the Banks of Newfoundland along such coasts of the same island as were used by British seamen, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and on the coasts, bays, and creeks of all other British dominions in America; as well as the right of drying and curing fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbors, and creeks of Nova Scotia, the Magdalen Islands, and Labrador so long as they should continue unsettled; but not the right of drying or curing on the island of Newfoundland.”
Woolsey: International Law, 83.

2. Treaty of 1818.

“ARTICLE I.—Whereas differences have arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the United States for the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, and cure fish on certain coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks of His Britannic Majesty’s dominions in America, it is agreed between the High Contracting Parties that the inhabitants of the said United States shall have for ever, in common with the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind on that part of the southern coast of Newfoundland which extends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Islands; on the western and northern coast of Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray to the Quirpon Islands, on the shores of the Magdalen Islands; and also on the *coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks* from Mount Joly, on the southern coast of Labrador, to and through the straights of Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinitely along the coast, without prejudice however to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson’s Bay Company; and that the American fisherman shall also have liberty for ever to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled *bays, harbors, and creeks* of the southern part of the coast of Newfoundland here above described, and of the coast of Labrador; but so soon as the same, or any portion thereof, shall be settled, it shall not be lawful for the said fishermen to dry or cure fish at such portion so settled, without previous agreement for such purpose with the inhabitants, proprietors, or possessors of the ground.

And the United States hereby renounce for ever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry, or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the *coasts, bays, creeks, or harbors* of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above-mentioned limits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of obtaining water, and *for no other purpose whatever*. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

According to this treaty, therefore, American vessels can enter harbors for shelter, food, or water, but not for *bait*.

3. Reciprocity treaty of 1854. Liberty to American vessels to fish, and commercial privileges to Canadians. Fish were admitted free of duty.

"The inhabitants of the United States shall have, in common with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the sea coasts and shores, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore."

This treaty terminated in 1866; treaty of 1818 again in force.

4. Treaty of Washington, 1871. Government of United States agreed to pay Canada a certain sum per annum for the grant of right to fishermen. In 1880, this treaty was extended for a further period of five years. Allowed to lapse in 1886.

5. Present situation.

LECTURE XXIV.

A. MEXICO.

Area, 645,000 sq. m.; or nearly one-fourth of the United States.
Population, 6.7 m.

1. Colonial period; authentic history dates from 1521; until 1821, a province of Spain.

“During these three centuries the attitude of the masses was one rather of sullen submission than of active resistance to grinding oppression.”

Valued by Spain simply on account of its metals. Country worked for the benefit of the Spanish crown. System of *repartimientos*, or distribution of the aborigines on the plantations and in the mines. *Wells; Study of Mexico*, ch. 3.

2. Revolt in 1810 under Hidalgo. *Wells*, 67. “Liberator,” Iturbide. Independence declared in 1821.

3. Mexico as an independent nation, 1821—X.

a. Revolutionary spirit throughout the whole period; anarchy; dictatorships.

“Since the establishment of her independence in 1821, Mexico, down to the year 1844 — a period of sixty-three years — has had fifty-five presidents, two emperors, and one regency, and, with some three or four exceptions, there was a violent change of the government with every new administration.” *Wells*, 69.

b. Constitution adopted in 1824, modelled after that of the United States. 19 states and 5 territories.

c. War with the United States in 1846, by which Mexico lost nearly one-half her territory.

d. Reforms introduced to correct the prevailing evils; amended constitution; and “War of Reform” for three years, 1857-1860. Financial embarrassment.

e. 1861, suspension of specie payments; obligations largely held in Europe; interference of France, England, and

Spain; France sent an army; Napoleon's ambition to obtain power; England and Spain withdrew. In 1863, the French army entered Mexico, and established an hereditary monarchy. Archduke Maximilian of Austria made emperor.

f. Demand of the United States, upon the close of the civil war, that the French troops withdraw from Mexico. Monroe doctrine. Compliance, and fall of Maximilian. In 1867, the Emperor captured and shot.

g. Presidency of Juarez; confiscation of church property.

4. Government of Mexico. A republic of 27 states. Similar to that of the United States.

5. Indebtedness and financial distress.

B. CENTRAL AMERICA.

1. Composed of five republics:—Costa Rica, 23,200 sq. m.

Guatemala, 46,800 sq. m. Honduras, 46,400 “

Nicaragua, 49,500 “ Salvador, 7,225 “

Total population not large.

2. Acquired their independence in the first part of this century. Frequent attempts to unite them under one government as a confederation; but, with exception of a short period, unsuccessful.

3. Constitutions modelled after that of the United States.

4. Panama Canal project. In 1878, government of United States of Colombia granted concession to a company to build a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the Isthmus of Panama. De Lesseps interested.

5. Nicaragua Canal project. Scheme revived in 1879. Treaty with the United States proposed (1884), by which the United States was to be empowered to build a canal. English objections based upon Clayton Bulwer Treaty of 1850.

6. Ship Railway scheme; across Isthmus of Tehuantepec, in southern Mexico. Captain Eads.

LECTURE XXV.

THE REPUBLICS OF SOUTH AMERICA; BRAZIL.



1

John Doe





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